# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF

# MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

## 1932-1933

*(Ending 30th June 1933)*



BANGALORE:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1933

# PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two Parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes in narrative form the events of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given of the various branches of the Administration.

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# REPORT

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## YEAR 1932-33 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1933

## PART I

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

**General and Political.**

**1.** The Third Round Table Conference and the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms were held in London and the Dewan, *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, KT. C.I.E., O.B.E., attended both. During his absence in London, *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao, officiated as Dewan, and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari as Second Member of Council.

The political situation was tranquil and there were no repercussions in the State of the agitations and movements in British India. There were no serious disturbances against law and order or the public peace except for an occurrence of rioting in Shimoga in May 1933.

The Press reflected the political and social activities of the public and was generally sober.

**Seasonal and Economic Conditions**

**2.** The rainfall during the year was much higher than the normal average and was adequate. The *Mungar* and *Hingar* rains were timely and well distributed. All the tanks in the State received a good supply of water. Many tanks that had not filled for 15 years discharged during the year. No scarcity of drinking water was felt

anywhere. The conditions for agricultural operations were very favourable and crops were good. There was adequate supply of foodgrains in all parts of the State and there was no fodder difficulty for cattle. There was no sign of distress in any part of the State. But the prices of foodgrains and raw products fell considerably. Although the rich harvests relieved the agriculturists and compensated them to some extent for the fall in prices, the general trade depression and the contraction of credit adversely affected the agricultural population and the trades also. The demand for land was less.

Labour was available in all the districts. There were no abnormal movements of people either into or outside the State in search of food or occupation. Though trade depression has been prevailing for some years and the prices of commodities, particularly of food grains, have decreased, the rates of labour and cart hire have been little influenced by the factors. The improvement of the means of communication to the interior villages and the quick transport afforded by motor buses and lorries helped the transport of agricultural produce from the interior to the markets. Though the labouring classes found employment to some extent, unemployment was widespread among the educated classes. Public health was generally good and cattle mortality was low.

**The Mysore Representative Assembly.**

**3.** The Assembly was held twice during the year and sat for 12 days in all. The general principles of the following four Bills were accepted by the Assembly, the first three during the first session and the fourth during the second session :—

(i) Bill for the amendment of the Elementary Education Regulation.

(ii) Bill to repeal the Breach of Contract Act.

(iii) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.

(iv) Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation.

A Bill for the suppression of prostitution in the State which was a private Bill proposed to be introduced was not accepted by the Assembly.

An adjournment motion regarding the allocation of seats in the Representative Assembly was discussed and talked out. Besides interpellations and the discussions on the budget, twelve resolutions on matters of public interest and sixty-three representations were discussed.

**The Legislative Council.**

**4.** The Legislative Council met twice and deliberated for fourteen working days. Eighteen Bills were placed before the House of which seventeen were finally passed during the year, and one was reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council. The year has been one of great legislative activity. Nineteen Regulations received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja and have become law. Several of these are measures of great importance. The Irrigation Regulation has been enacted to make provision for the proper regulation and control of the supply of water from irrigation works, and other matters pertaining to irrigation. The law relating to the sale of goods which is now contained in Chapter VII of the Indian Contract Act has been embodied comprehensively into a separate enactment as the Sale of Goods Regulation. The Amusement Tax Regulation and the Betting Tax Regulation provide for the imposition of taxes on entertainments and betting, and the latter also prohibits betting except in places specially licensed for the purpose. The Mysore University Regulation has been amended and consolidated to embody the main features of the reorganisation scheme formulated by the University and provides for the constitution of an Acamedic Council, making of Statutes among the laws of the University, and the enlargement of the Council and the Senate. Effect has been given to the principle that work or service for which a person has not offered himself voluntarily should

not as a rule be exacted under threat of penalty, by enacting the Workmen's Breach of Contract (Repealing) Regulation which repeals the Breach of Contract Act and sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Certain changes in the general principles governing the working of Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks have been introduced by the Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Regulation. In place of the present Municipal Regulation, three separate Regulations for the constitution and working of City, Town and Minor Municipalities have been enacted. The elected element in the constitution of the Municipalities has been increased and an advance is made in the sphere of Local Self-Government in important particulars. A measure of great importance to the Hindu Community is the Hindu Law Women's Rights Regulation which gives a better position to some of the closer relatives in the order of succession and improves the position of women generally in matters pertaining to inheritance, joint family incidents, adoption, stridhana, limited estate and maintenance.

Two hundred and thirty-two questions were admitted out of which answers to 209 were printed and placed on the table.

There were 290 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands were passed.

Three resolutions were moved and discussed. The first one proposed that preference be shown to candidates of depressed classes as regards initial appointments in Government Service, the second related to the throwing open of all the Hindu temples under the control of the Muzrai Department to the untouchables, and the third referred to the investigation of a scheme of entrusting the work done by the hereditary shanbhogs to Revenue Inspectors. The first and the third were withdrawn and the second was passed, the official members abstaining from voting.

**Crime and Police.**

**5.** The Police force was further reorganised during the year, the minimum pay of Inspectors being raised to Rs. 100 and four grades of Sub-Inspector on Rs. 50 toRs. 80 were introduced. The grades of Jamedar and Daffedar were amalgamated with pay ranging from Rs. 21 to Rs. 35. The minimum pay of the Constabulary was raised to Rs. 15. The pay and prospects of practically all the subordinate grades of the Executive Force were thus improved. Two officers to the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police and ten to that of Sub-Inspector were recruited directly. Certain changes in uniform were introduced, the chief of these being the introduction of working dress. The strength of the Force was reduced by 31 officers and 175 men due to the process of reorganisation. A better class of recruits to the Constabulary are responding to the improved pay as many as 341 out of 351 recruited being literate. Illiteracy fell from 39·5 to 27·5 per cent. Cognizable crime rose from 4,201 last year to 4,618 this year. Low prices and the economic depression and better reporting and registration of crime are ascribed as the causes of this increase. Offences under Special and Local Laws increased from 5,042 to 7,993, the chief increase of 1,487 cases being in Bangalore City. Besides securing the registry of a higher percentage of the crime occurring, the handling of crime has improved. The percentage of detection to cases decided has risen from 61·6 to 64·1. There were no serious communal disturbances except the case of rioting which occurred in Shimoga Town in May 1932 resulting in one death and serious damage to property. The cases are under trial.

**Criminal Justice.**

**6.** The number of courts that excercised original jurisidiction including 23 Benches of Magistrates was 72. The total number of offences reported increased while the number of cases returned as true decreased. The average duration of cases decreased in the case of stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, while in the case of the Bench

Courts it showed a slight increase. There was no sentence of death, but 25 persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

**Civil Justice.** 7. There were 37 courts subordinate to the High Court and besides these there were 175 Village Munsiffs' Courts. There was increase in the institution as well as disposal of suits. The number of appeals disposed of by the Appellate Courts also increased. The average duration in respect of appeals increased owing to the disposal of older appeals.

**Prisons.** 8. There were two Jails as in the previous year, while the number of lock-ups was reduced from 79 to 51. The daily average number of prisoners confined decreased to 836·77. The post of whole-time Superintendent for the Mysore Jail was abolished and a part-time Superintendent has been appointed.

**Land Administration.** 9. The rainfall was good and all the tanks in the State received a good supply of water and the out-turn of crops was satisfactory. There was an increase in the area taken up for cultivation both under paddy and ragi. The percentage of total collections of land revenue was 87·88 and the balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 18,08,753. Though agriculture was in a flourishing condition during the year, this was discounted to a considerable extent by the continued fall in prices of agricultural products. Government therefore allowed considerable relaxation in the recovery of fees for the issue of coercive processes and authorised the granting in deserving cases of an extension of time for the payment of assessment. Loans were also granted to the raiyats to tide over the situation. Including the 12 taluks in which the Record of Rights Scheme was introduced in the year under report, the total number of taluks in which it has been introduced is 44.

**Registration and Stamps.** 10. The total number of registration offices was 82. There was an increase in the number of registrations of

documents by 8·9 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the revenue of this department. The Land Mortgage Bank and Land Mortgage Societies were exempted from the payment of registration fee in respect of instruments relating to their business.

There was an increase in the revenue from Stamps by about Rs. 76,000.

**Co-operation and Companies.**

**11.** In spite of the unfavourable economic conditions, the co-operative movement has shown some increase in the number of members and the amount of working capital of the societies. Out of the loans issued to members, 14·4 per cent was given for productive purposes, 25·1 per cent for trade and 11·4 per cent for marriages and other non-productive purposes. There was a fall in the membership of the Land Mortgage Bank and this is said to be due to the removal of defaulters in respect of share calls and to the transfer of some from the Bank to the land mortgage societies. There are 15 land mortgage societies affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation was amended to incorporate certain important and necessary provisions for improving the proper working of societies.

The number of Joint Stock Companies limited by shares working at the close of the year was 120. Of these, 49 were for banking, loans and insurance and 43 for trade and manufacture. Twenty-five companies increased their capital and nine reduced their capital.

**Local Self-Government.**

**12.** Three separate Regulations providing for the constitution and working of City, Town and Minor Municipalities were enacted. Including the two city municipalities, the total number of municipalities continued to be 106. The terms of some of these municipal councils which were due to expire on 30th June 1933 or in the six months following were extended up to December 1933 pending their reconstitution under the new Municipal

Regulations. The revenue and expenditure of the several municipal councils in the State during the year were Rs. 37,05,121 and Rs. 39,39,404, respectively. A loan of Rs. 9,00,000 was sanctioned to the Bangalore City Municipal Council for enabling it to undertake such works as improvement of housing, water supply and drainage systems.

The number of District Boards continued to be eight, their income and expenditure amounting to Rs. 28,80,368 and Rs. 26,71,023, respectively. There was a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of Kolar Gold Fields. The strength of the Board was raised from 16 to 20 with a view to give adequate representation to the rate-payers of some of the village panchayets under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The number of Village Panchayets increased to 10,599. Almost all of them levied obligatory taxes and 12 of them levied optional taxes. The collection work of the Panchayets was not satisfactory due partly to the prevalent economic depression and partly to the negligence of the Village Panchayets themselves in not taking timely and effective steps to collect their dues. Government granted Rs. 56,800 for rural reconstruction work, Rs. 50,000 for drinking water wells and Rs. 65,000 for tube wells. A number of Village Panchayets have taken up electric lights and are undertaking other village improvements. The scheme for the employment of a special staff for each district for the execution of village improvement works out of the accumulated funds of the Panchayets has been sanctioned.

**Agriculture and Sericulture.**

**13.** There was an increase in the total area cropped. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation was 16·8. The heavy rainfall greatly benefited paddy and sugar-cane cultivation. The development of sugar-cane cultivation in the Irwin Canal tract is making rapid progress. On the Irwin Canal Farm, the whole cane crop on

an area of 200 acres was cut and supplied for seed purposes. A new Assistant Director's post was created in Mandya with a special staff for the purpose of inducing the raiyats to cultivate sugar-cane. A Sugar Factory also has been established at Mandya and it is making rapid progress. A scheme for an enquiry into the cost of production of sugar-cane was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of 3½ years at a total cost of Rs. 16,020. The scheme subsidized by the same Council for the breeding of thick varieties of sugar-cane was under progress and a scheme for the opening of a Research Station for fruit cultivation is being drawn up. Spraying of coffee against leaf disease has been a success and about 20,000 acres have been sprayed. Spraying of areca against *koleroga* was popular

One Amritmahal range was abolished and the number of herds was reduced from 15 to 11.

An outstanding feature during the year under report was the perceptible decline in the mortality of cattle from Rinderpest and it was the lowest on record. The number of Veterinary Institutions in the State continued at 60.

The Serum Institute was organised on permanent lines from 1st April 1933. Vaccine and Sera for various diseases were manufactured in the Institute and supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department and places outside the State.

The condition of Silk Industry became worse due to continued slump in silk trade and the abnormal competition of cheap foreign raw silk and silk yarn. The Government of India referred the question of affording protection to the indigenous silk industry to the Indian Tariff Board for investigation and report. The Tariff Board have submitted their report and it is hoped that the Government of India will pass orders on them very early affording protection to the silk industry.

The Government have sanctioned special measures

and financial assistance to sericulturists to enable them to meet the present crisis. The Government Filature bought all the cocoons required from private sericulturists and created a demand for their cocoons during the period of heavy depression.

**Forest.**

**14.** The area of State Forests increased to 3,414·54 square miles. The Forest Department continued to devote special attention to the formation of plantations of economic value. Afforestation work was continued. Large nurseries to raise teak and fuel plantations were opened in many parts of the State. Owing to the continued trade depression, the sale of timber, tanning barks and minor forest produce was slack.

**Industries, Trade and Commerce.**

**15.** There was no improvement in the prices of the main and the bye-products of the Iron Works during the year. The position in regard to cast iron pipes became worse on account of Japanese competition. The question of the protection required by the various branches of the Iron and Steel Industry in India has been referred for enquiry to the Tariff Board by the Government of India. The demand for sandal oil was slack and production was consequently restricted. The Porcelain Factory has been manufacturing insulators, bushings and the like for the Electrical Department. The Industrial Laboratory was expanded by the addition of a testing branch. Besides the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, there were eight Government Industrial Schools and five grant-in-aid institutions. There were ten Home Industries Institutions.

There were 199 factories governed by the Factories' Regulation at the close of the year. Housing accommodation has been provided for the workers in about 14 factories.

Excepting two labour disputes which were quickly settled, the relation between the employers and the employed was amicable.

The Superintendents of Industries were trained in

the inspection of boilers and were appointed Inspectors of Boilers.

There was a slight increase in the quantity and value of imports while there was a decline in exports. There was a decrease in the export trade of paddy, ragi and pulses and almost all the important oil seeds. There was a heavy drop in the price of ground-nuts. The market for Mysore raw silk continued to be in a depressed State.

**Geology and Mines.**

**16.** The number of mining leases increased by four. No intensive mining was done in the Government Chrome Mines owing to the continued depression in the market. The posts of Director, Geological Department and Professor of Geology, Central College, which were hitherto combined in one officer, were separated.

There were 47 mining blocks during the year. The number of Gold Mines that were working were four. The Balaghat Gold Mines Limited ceased to work with effect from 1st May 1932 and the property was acquired by the Nandidrug Mines Limited. There were 217 mining accidents of which 45 were fatal.

During the year there were 45 explosive accidents resulting in the death of 25 persons. A new set of rules has been issued regarding the manufacture and sale of gun-powder not exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

**Education and the University.**

**17.** During the year there has been an increase in the number of schools and scholars. The rise in the number of scholars has been shared by the Secondary as well as Primary Schools. The control of Primary Education in the State was transferred to the Local Education Authorities in 1931, and they have been busy preparing for the expansion of Primary education as far as their present resources permit. No fees are charged either at this stage or at the middle school stage of Education.

The question of providing adequate facilities for the education of girls is assuming great importance. The number of girls seeking admission is rapidly increasing.

Co-education is freely permitted in Primary Boys' Schools in places where there is no scope for maintaining larger girls' schools with two or more teachers. Girls are also freely seeking admission in boys schools in the higher grades of Institutions. Girls enjoy the concession of half fees in the High School classes irrespective of their economic status. In addition to this, there is a liberal system of scholarships and endowments for the encouragement of women's education. Music has been recently made an optional subject for girls studying for the Middle School Examination as has been the case for the S.S.L.C. Examination.

The total amount spent on the education of girls separately is about 6·4 lakhs or about 8 of the total departmental expenditure.

With regard to the education of Mahomedans, there are separate middle and primary schools for pupils in this community and a normal school for the training of Urdu Mistresses, besides, the Mahomedan pupils are also studying in the general High Schools and Colleges along with others. Special concessions have been granted to Mahomedan boys by giving them, irrespective of poverty, a half fee concession in High Schools and Colleges in addition to special scholarships. Free conveyance arrangements are made at the cost of Government in the case of Mahomedan Gosha girls studying in Middle and Primary Schools and conveyance allowances are paid to poor girls in High Schools. In respect of the education of Backward and Depressed classes it may be stated that more than 80 per cent of the total number of pupils in public institutions belong to the Backward and Depressed classes. There are more than 600 special institutions for the education of the children of the Depressed classes. Special encouragement is being shown to them by the award of liberal scholarships, free supply of clothing, books, slates, etc., and a liberal system of grant-in-aid for the hostels of Adikarnataka Classes pupils. Six free

Boarding homes are also maintained for the Depressed Classes pupils of Middle and High School stages of education. The system of maintaining separate primary schools for the depressed classes is being discouraged and schools for these classes are being amalgamated with general schools, as they are entitled to admission to general schools.

There are Agricultural and Industrial schools, also some higher Technical institutions which are open to students who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination. The School of Engineering provides a course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The Institute of Commerce provides courses in Shorthand, Typewriting and other commercial subjects in addition to the training given to the candidates for the Accountancy examinations conducted by other agencies. There are two special schools for the Defectives where training is given to the Deaf Mutes and the Blind.

The results at all the public examinations were satisfactory. In regard to the S.S.L.C. examination, there is very great disparity between marks obtained by the candidates at the public examinations and those obtained by them in the class. An attempt is being made to eliminate factors leading to this great disparity.

Scouting has been very popular and the sprit of service has been increasingly shown. Every High School has got at least one Scout Troop attached to it. The Girl Guide Movement has been recently started and a number of teachers have been trained under the Movement.

Medical Inspection was conducted in Bangalore and Mysore under a common agency for the students of the University and of the Department and for Departmental pupils in several places where it is self-supporting.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education was Rs. 67,13,971.

A new Regulation, III of 1933, has been passed amending and consolidating the provisions of the Mysore

University Regulation. This provides for the constitutional reorganisation of the University.

The M.A and the M.Sc. courses of studies were instituted in July 1932. The B. E. degree of the University was recognised by the Institution of Engineers and the Government of India have recognised the holders of this degree as eligible for admission to the competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission. The M.B.B.S. degree of the University was recognised as a registerable qualification by the Government of Madras. The University of Cambridge have recognised the Mysore University as an associated institution.

The number of students in the colleges of the University was 2,834, of which 144 were women students and the number of students who were qualified for degrees was 439, of which 29 were women students.

**Public Works and Irrigation.**

**18.** The hospital building at Hassan and the Medical College at Mysore were completed. The construction of important buildings, such as the Hospital for Women and Children, and the Town Hall at Bangalore, the Ophthalmic Children's Ward at the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga is progressing.

The bridge across Cauvery in T.-Narsipur costing Rs. 5,83,000 was completed and was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in August 1932. The construction of a bridge across Hemavathi near Akkihebbal has been completed and the bridge across Kabini at a cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs has been sanctioned. The New Bangalore Water Supply scheme reached completion in March last and was opened by His Highness the Maharaja. Restoration of minor tanks continued to receive special attention. Two Hundred and fifty-two tank works were in progress and 72 were completed. The total length of State Fund Roads is 2,202 miles. The deviation of the Madras-Cannanore Road near Bidadi has been completed and the one at Mandya has made good progress.

On the Krishnarajasagara Dam cast iron flood-gates made by the Mysore Iron Works have been installed in the waste-weir. The main Irwin Canal from the dam to the end of the tunnel, the Maddur and Kerogod branches and the first six miles of the Cauvery Branch were opened during the year to irrigate 50,000 acres. The works relating to the improvement and extension of some of the existing channels are progressing. The total additional area that will be served by them amounts to 2,040 acres. In order to secure the full extent of irrigation permissible under the Agreement of 1924 with Madras, schemes for the construction of additional reservoirs are being investigated.

**Electrical Department.**

**19.** The electrification of four towns was taken up and service was given to a large number of villages in the Kolar Gold Field, Kankanhalli, Bangalore and Mysore Power and Lighting Sections. Though the return from the rural electrification scheme falls short of the guaranteed percentage at present, it is hoped it will give an adequate return before long.

**Railways.**

**20.** The total length of railway lines in the State was 722·29 miles, the lines worked by the State being 450·73 miles and those worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company 271·56 miles. The line beyond Arasalu in the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway is being extended for a distance of 9·66 miles up to Anandapuram.

**Revenue and Finance.**

**21.** The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 338·27 lakhs, showing an increase of ·8 lakh over that of the previous year. The expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 356·1 lakhs which exceeds the expenditure of the previous year by ·12 lakh.

The Budget Estimate for 1932-33 anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 9·9 lakhs, while the Revised Estimate expected the deficit to stand at Rs. 2·103 lakhs. The Revised Estimates however provided for the full contribution of about Rs. 19 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund

and of about Rs. 12 lakhs to the several Depreciation Funds.

The actual transactions of the year have resulted in a total revenue deficit of Rs. 17·89 lakhs as against the Budget anticipation of Rs. 9·9 lakhs.

Compared with 1931-32 there is a fall in Land Revenue, Excise and Miscellaneous Revenue, while an increase is recorded under Mining Royalty, Forest revenue, Stamp revenue, Miscellaneous and other receipts. On the expenditure side, there is a decrease under administration, commercial services and Miscellaneous, while there is increase on Public Works and Pensions.

**Excise.**

**22.** There was very small increase in the excise revenue as compared with 1931-32. There was a decline under the head "Duty on liquors." The incidence of taxation per head of population was almost the same as the preceding year being 14 annas and 7 pies. There was a fall in the consumption of molasses arrack. Some of the toddy shops were sold on triennial lease while some others on biennial lease.

**Births and deaths.**

**23.** The birth rate slightly decreased from 18·64 to 17·79 and also the death rate from 14·67 to 13·57. The rate of infant mortality of infants under one year of age was 95·06 for 1,000 births.

**Public Health.**

**24.** The Public Health of the State was generally good during the year. There was however sporadix outbreaks of small-pox and plague in several parts of the State and they were promptly controlled. Anti-Malarial operations were continued in Bangalore and Mysore and in the Irwin Canal area. Soon after water was let into the Maddur Branch of the Irwin Canal and irrigation was commenced malaria attain epidemic proportions in the tract. A health survey of the villages in the Irwin Canal zone was undertaken. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for free distribution of quinine and other relief measures.

At the end of the year there were 29 piped water supply systems. There was a large increase in the number of vaccinations performed.

**Medical.**

**25.** The total number of medical institutions working at the close of the year was 278. The total number of patients in all the institutions was 4,70,964. The construction of the New Maternity Hospital at Bangalore is making rapid progress while the Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur, the Ophthalmic Block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore are nearing completion. The construction of an Electrotherapy and Radiology Block in the Victoria Hospital is also nearing completion.

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# PART II.

## CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*For particulars concerning—*

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| SITUATION AND AREA,<br>BOUNDARIES AND<br>PHYSICAL FEATURES. | reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12. |

*Particulars concerning—*

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|---|---|
| ANCIENT HISTORY,<br>THE RULING FAMILY,<br>THE SYSTEM OF<br>ADMINISTRATION AND<br>ADMINISTRATIVE<br>DIVISIONS | will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08 and also in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for 1923-24. |

### (i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja spent a little more than nine months out of the year at Mysore and about six weeks at Bangalore and three weeks at Kemmangundi. In September 1932, between the 5th and 19th, His Highness paid a short visit to Poona and Bombay. Minor tours included visits to Bandipur, Tirumakudlu-Narsipur, Thippagondanahalli and Nanjangud.

His Highness opened the new bridge across the Cauvery at Tirumakudlu-Narsipur on the 29th August 1932. He presided over the eighth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress at Mysore on the 19th December 1932 and performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stones of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute and the new City Municipal Offices all at Bangalore on the 6th, 8th and 15th March 1933 respectively. His Highness also opened the new Bangalore Water Works at Thippagondanahalli on the 15th March 1933.

**Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.**

2. The Dewan, *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, visited Mandya on the 7th July 1932 to explain to the raiyats the reasons for the introduction of the block system of irrigation in the Irwin Canal area. Later in the same month he inspected the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir which supplies water to Bangalore City and Cantonment and visited Bidadi to inaugurate electric lighting in the village.

On the 11th August 1932, he visited Begur to perform the opening ceremony of the dispensary in that village. He visited T.-Narsipur in connection with the opening of the bridge across the Cauvery by His Highness the Maharaja. When returning to Bangalore, the Dewan visited Krishnarajasagara and French-Rocks where he inspected the Irwin Canal and forest plantations.

In September, the Dewan inspected the progress of work in the Thippagondanahalli Tank and later proceeded to Simla to attend a Conference summoned by His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the Indian Constitutional Reforms. Returning from Simla, the Dewan proceeded to Mysore to take part in the Dasara festivities and the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

In the last week of October, the Dewan paid a visit to Kolar to open the New Water Works there and to Hoskote and Kengeri in connection with the switching on of electric lights in those villages. Early in November, the Dewan visited Mysore and later proceeded to England as a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference.

The Dewan returned from England early in January 1933 on the conclusion of the Round Table Conference. Towards the end of the month, he proceeded to Delhi at the request of H. E. the Viceroy, who had summoned a few prominent Indians to discuss certain important political questions. The Dewan returned from Delhi on the 4th February 1933, and soon after paid a visit to Mysore. He visited Nandi on the 23rd of the same month.

He visited Mysore on the 1st March, Thippagondanahalli on the 7th, Agaram on the 12th to switch on the electric lights, and Kolar on the 17th to open the Conference of the Secondary Education League. He then toured in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, returning to Headquarters on the 25th morning. He switched on electric lights at Sarjapur and nine other villages on the

29th and on the following day proceeded on a tour in the Kadur District, returning to Headquarters on the 1st of April. He visited Kankanhalli on the 4th in connection with certain public functions there. He visited Mysore on the 13th and left for England on the 20th April 1933 to attend the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Reforms.

3. *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao, Member of Council, officiated as Dewan from November 1932 to 15th January 1933 and again from 20th April 1933 to 31st August 1933 during the absence of *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in England, to attend the Third Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms.

In the month of September 1932, *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao visited Bhadravati, and Arasalu, Shimoga District, inspecting the preparation of charcoal operations required for the Mysore Iron Works. In November 1932, he went to Mysore and in December 1932 inspected the Thippagondanahalli reservoir. In March 1933, he paid a visit to Bhadravati. In June 1933, he inspected Somanathpur Temple and Sivasamudram Electrical Works.

4. *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan, First Member of Council, visited Simla in August 1932 to attend a Conference presided over by the Member of Education, His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, in connection with the Mysore Government grant to the Indian Institute of Science. In November 1932, the Member visited Mandya and inspected the various parts affected by malaria under the Irwin Canal. In December 1932, the Member visited Kolar Gold Fields and inspected the Mines and Medical and Educational Institutions. He opened a Dispensary at Thayalur and performed the ceremony of installing electric light at Sundarapalya. In May 1933, the Member visited certain parts of Hassan District and presided over the All-India Scout Rally in Hassan.

5. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, Officiating Second Member of Council, visited Satanur in Bangalore District in November 1932 to perform the ceremony of installing electric lights there. He also paid a visit to Ganadalu and Kodihalli for inspection of the Sugar-cane Farms.

## (ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

**6.** The annual subsidy of Rs. 24½ lakhs was paid to the British Government on the prescribed dates.

The British Resident.

**7.** The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel Sir Richard Burke continued as British Resident in Mysore, till the afternoon of the 4th May 1933, when he handed over charge of the office to the Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.

## (iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

**8.** There were, as usual, two sessions of the Representative Assembly. The first was held from the 10th October 1932 and lasted six days and the second commenced on the 5th June and also lasted six days.

**9.** At the first session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(i) Bill for the amendment of the Elementary Education Regulation.
(ii) Bill to repeal the Breach of Contract Act.
(iii) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.
(iv) Bill for the suppression of Prostitution in the State.

Of these, the last was a private Bill proposed to be introduced by Mr. D. S. Mallappa, Member of the Legislative Council. On being put to vote, it was lost, 93 voting for and 103 against it. The general principles of all the other three were accepted by the Assembly.

**10.** Out of 70 questions asked, answers were furnished to 63. A number of supplementary questions on some of them, were also answered.

**11.** Of the 34 Resolutions on the agenda, nine were moved and discussed. Five of these were put to vote and passed *nem con*; three were withdrawn after discussion and the remaining one was not pressed to a division.

**12.** Out of 198 Representations received for consideration, 38 were discussed.

**13.** Only one adjournment motion regarding the allocation of seats in the Representative Assembly was allowed to be discussed and this was talked out.

**14.** Orders of Government on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the question of reallocation of seats in the Representative Assembly were issued.

**15.** At the Budget Session of the Assembly (June 1933) the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of only one Bill, *viz.*, the Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, which was accepted.

**16.** The General Discussion on the Budget occupied days, and one day was occupied in discussing resolutions on the Budget. There were 52 Resolutions on the Budget, out of which five were discussed.

**17.** Out of 61 questions asked, answers were furnished to 59. A number of supplementary questions on some of them were put and answered.

**18.** Out of 112 Representations received for consideration, 25 were taken up and discussed.

**19.** Of the 14 Resolutions on the agenda three were moved and discussed. All the three were put to vote and passed.

**20.** The term of the present Representative Assembly was extended till the end of March 1934, and it has been ordered that the General Elections should be held on 3rd March 1934.

### (iv) Important events and administrative measures.

**21.** *Amin-ul-Mulk*, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore attended the Third Round Table Conference in November and December 1932. He attended the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms from May to October 1933.

**The cut in salaries.**

The financial condition of the State not having improved, it has not been possible to restore the cuts in the salaries of officials, though the rate of cuts have been reduced from 5 to 2½ per cent in the case of officials, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

**Krishnarajasagara and other irrigation works.**

The main Irwin Canal from the Krishnarajasagara Dam to the Hulikere tunnel, the Maddur and Keregod branches and the first six miles of the Cauvery branch, which irrigate 50,000 acres were opened during the year.

**Public Works.**

The Hospital buildings at Hassan and the Medical College at Mysore were completed. The New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme reached completion. The Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children and the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Ophthalmic and Children's

wards of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore and the Mc.Gann Hospital at Shimoga, are under construction.

Electric Department.

The scheme of rural electrification made good progress.

Railways

The construction of the Arasalu-Anandapuram Railway is in progress.

Industries and Commerce.

A Sugar Factory was established at Mandya and the buildings and installation of machinery are reaching completion.

Land Mortgage Banks.

The lending operations of the Bank were extended to Goribidnur and Tirthahalli Taluks.

Agriculture

The development of sugar-cane cultivation in the Irwin Canal tract is making rapid progress. The Serum Institute was organised on permanent lines.

Geology and Mines.

The Posts of Director, Geological Department and Professor of Geology in the Central College, Bangalore, which were combined and held by one officer were separated.

Police

The Police Department was reorganised and the pay and prospects of the subordinate staff have been improved. The minimum pay of Police constables was raised to Rs. 15 per mensem.

Military

The reorganization of the Infantry, which was begun in the year 1931-32 was continued. The Third Battalion of the Infantry was armed with modern weapons.

Judicial

The Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere, which had been temporarily abolished was revived.

Education University.

The M.A. and M.Sc. Classes were instituted. The new University Regulation which will reconstitute the several University authorities has been passed.

# CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

## (i) Occupied area and Tenure.

**1.** The total recorded area of the State was 18,872,878 acres against 18,872,883 acres in the previous year, the small difference being due to change in the Akarband. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,329,262 acres and 8,732,783 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and unculturable waste, not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 8,810,832 acres available for cultivation, against 8,802,435 acres in the previous year. Out of this, 7,947,016 acres, (*i.e.*, 92·10 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy against 7,975,639 acres in the previous year. The total area cropped in the year was 6,629,448 against 6,568,281 acres in 1931-32. There was thus a fall of 28,623 acres in the total area under occupation due to relinquishments and resumptions. But there was an increase of 61,167 acres in the total area cropped. The number of raiyatwari holdings, separately registered in the State was 1,018,544 with an area of 8,002,398 acres giving an average of 7·85 or nearly 8 acres per holding.

## (ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

**2.** The several items of field work carried out by the District Land Record parties are briefly summarised below :—

(1) Detailed Survey was carried out in 12 Inam Villages comprising 1,046 survey numbers with an area of 3,396 acres and 34 guntas.

(2) Re-survey was carried out in three Inam Villages comprising 344 survey numbers and extending over an area of 495 acres and 11 guntas.

(3) Original classification was none in nine inam villages in respect of 1,006 numbers with an area of 3,848 acres and 31 guntas.

(4) Reclassification was done in four inam villages comprising 394 numbers with an area of 734 acres and one gunta.

(5) Phut Pahani Work was done in seven villages comprising 1,156 numbers extending over an area of 949 acres and 15 guntas.

(6) Miscellaneous Phod work was done in four villages comprising eight numbers with an area of 27 acres and 34 guntas.

(7) Sub-division of land was effected in 4,150 Government villages comprising 15,198 survey numbers with an area of 65,729 acres and nine guntas.

(8) Classification of the lands sub-divided was carried out in respect of 11,082 numbers distributed over 2,631 villages comprising an area of 52,282 acres and 31 guntas.

(9) Encroachments on Government lands were detected in 619 cases involving an area of 480 acres and 19 guntas and an estimated assessment of Rs. 598-14-0.

(10) Bandh Pahani was done in 12 Inam Villages comprising 1,226 survey numbers.

(11) Bandh Pahani work of the survey numbers sub-divided was done in respect of 9,661 numbers distributed over 1,969 villages.

The following items of field work were carried out in Government and Inam Villages :—

(1) Measurement of 18,380 numbers with an area of 71,087 acres and 13 guntas against 15,389 numbers with an area of 68,547 acres and 8 guntas in 1931-32.

(2) Classification of 12,482 numbers comprising an area of 56,865 acres and 23 guntas against 9,058 numbers with an area of 45,538 acres and 25 guntas in 1931-32.

Special work.

3. Under Government Order No. R. 2980-2—L. R. 450-28-5, dated 6th December 1932, 46 villages were inspected in the Arsikere Taluk for detecting encroachments on hallas, etc., and 399 cases involving an area of 67 acres and 37 guntas were detected. The boundaries of the Police grounds in the Bhogonahalli village, Bangalore Taluk and of the Burmah Shell Oil Company premises in the City Railway Station were located. In the Shimoga District, the boundaries of the Mysore Iron Works area were measured and located.

Survey Maps.

4. The re-survey maps of 28 villages which remained to be printed at the end of the previous year, were completed. Original survey maps of 344 villages and re-survey maps of 36 villages were prepared to replenish the stock of copies of village maps that were exhausted. Alterations and corrections made in the durasti records were duly incorporated in the printed copies of the concerned maps of 635 villages. Maps of 47 inam villages were drawn by hand for supply to the parties on payment of cost.

The total number of maps, including those of the inam villages, issued during the year, was 6,478 against 4,300 in the previous year. Out of these, 1,404 maps valued at Rs. 1,923-8-0 were sold to the public. Three

thousand, one hundred and sixty maps of the value of Rs. 3,975-12-0 were supplied to the Revenue Department free of cost, and 1,867 maps were utilised by the Survey Department in connection with the Land Record and Record of Rights work.

**Remuneration to Village Officers.**

**5.** The proposals for the decennial revision of potgi in Government villages in respect of five taluks, the iennial revision of potgi in the channel areas in Hunsur, Krishnarajpet and Seringapatam Taluks and the revision of potgi due to the introduction of revision settlement in 253 villages in the Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur Taluks were sanctioned and given effect to. The decennial revisions of potgi in respect of 1,991 villages pertaining to 20 taluks were sanctioned and given effect to.

Original, decennial and revised potgi in respect of 28, 24 and 44 inam villages respectively, were sanctioned and given effect to during the year under report.

**Record of Rights Hissa Survey Operations.**

**6.** Including the 12 taluks in which the Record of Rights scheme was introduced in the year under report the total number of taluks in which it has been introduced is 44. Preliminary record was completed in 37 taluks. Out of these 37 hisse survey operations were completed in 12 taluks. Almost all the hisse survey final records of villages in five taluks were sent to the Taluk Offices. Hisse survey work was in several stages of progress in 17 taluks. The number of hisses measured during the field season and those checked during the Monsoon Thapasani season were 2,92,791 and 3,14,847, respectively.

**General.**

**7.** The Survey Training School was continued and a batch of 50 recruits was admitted to the school and given the prescribed course of training. The District Survey Officers were made subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners in non-technical matters.

**Expenditure.**

**8.** The expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 1,41,602-0-0.

## (iii) Land Revenue.

**Assessed waste.**

**9.** The extent of assessed waste land available for cultivation was 702,709 acres, out of which 47,455 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 64,570 were taken up for cultivation against 22,425 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,021 during the previous year. The increase in the

area taken up for cultivation was due partly to the restoration of a large number of khathes on payment of the arrears of land revenue and partly to the favourable seasonal conditions. Lands measuring 90,832 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,29,957 were relinquished during the year, againt s86,090 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,27 887 in the previous year. The total area under occupation was 7,947,016 acres against 7,975,639 acres in 1931-32. There was thus a decrease of 28,623 acres assessed at Rs. 65,387 in the area under cultivation.

Alienation.

10. Lands measuring 387 acres 17½ guntas bearing an assessment of Rs. 314-5-3 were alienated during the year for non-agricultural purposes against 760 acres 7 guntas of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 560-6-10 alienated during the previous year. Of these five acres were a teak plantation, 52 acres 17 guntas for railways, 47 acres 2 guntas for the extension of Birur town, and the remaining extent were for school buildings, village extensions and other purposes.

Collection of Land Revenue.

11. The arrears of Land Revenue (including Revenue Miscellaneous) outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 20,96,818. The demand for the year was Rs. 1,28,31,962 bringing the total demand to Rs. 1,49,28,780 against Rs. 1,55,08,651 in the previous year. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,81,828 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, and a sum of Rs. 1,29,38,199 was collected against Rs. 1,32,56,205 collected in the previous year. The percentage of total collections including remissions to total demand was 87·88 against 86·5 in 1931-32. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 18,08,753 against Rs. 20,93,667 in the previous year.

Coercive Processes.

12. The total number of processes issued during the year was 298,438 against 324,887 in the previous year. The amount realised during the year by the issue of processes was Rs. 27,55,943 or 23·68 per cent of the Land Revenue, against Rs. 30,64,767 or 23·29 per cent in 1931-32. The number of demand notices issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code was 18,026 against 201,112 in the previous year and the amount recovered by this process was Rs. 20,06,360 against Rs. 20,69,105 in the previous year, the percentage of recoveries by resorting to this procedure being 72·43 against 67·51 in the previous year. The number of sale notifications issued under Section 159 of the Land Revenue Code during the year

was 93,488, against 102,926 in the previous year. Sales were held in 46,763 cases against 54,806 in the preceding year and the amount realized in them was Rs. 6,25,640 against Rs. 8,41,755 in 1931-32. The total extent and assessment of land sold for recovering arrears of revenue were 389,639 acres 21 guntas and Rs. 7,21,824 against 375,969 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,20 621 in the previous year. The amount of Land Revenue recovered during the year by distraint and sale of the defaulters' moveables under Section 160 of the Land Revenue Code was Rs. 1,20,284 in 23,774 cases, against Rs. 1,52,341 in 20,780 cases in the previous year. The number of cases in which the defaulters' right, title, and interest in the lands other than those on which arrears accrued were sold was 150 against 70 in the previous year.

**Loans and advances.**

**13.** A sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1932-33 for the grant of Takavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture Loans. Out of this sum, loans to the extent of Rs. 1,71,653 were granted during the year. There were 1,428 applications for Takavi loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,05,370 against 3,897 applications for Rs. 5,19,640 in 1931-32. Advances amounting to Rs. 82,775 were sanctioned in 667 cases against Rs. 1,46,125-8-0 sanctioned in 1,689 cases in the previous year. The amount of instalments due by persons who had taken advances including arrears was Rs. 2,79,508-11-8 of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,858-6-9 was recovered. The percentage of recovery to the demand was 42·11 against 43·73 in the previous year. In the case of Land Improvement Loans 1,249 applications for Rs. 5,03,295 were received against 2,085 applications for Rs. 8,75,155 in the previous year. Of these, 484 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 87,235 were sanctioned against 747 applications, for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,45,742-8-0 in 1931-32. The instalments to be recovered including arrears was Rs. 3,50,754-8-4 of which a sum of Rs. 1,36,004-7-9 was recovered. The percentage of collections to the demand was 47·51 against 43·63 in the previous year. There were 83 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 35,350 for sinking irrigation wells, against 81 applications for a sum of Rs. 70,050 received in the previous year. Loans to the extent of of Rs. 7,435 were sanctioned in 36 cases. The instalments due, amounted to Rs. 27,075-5-1 of which Rs. 13,278 or 55·05 per cent was collected during the year.

Record of Rights.

**14.** According to the programme sanctioned by Government the Record of Rights Scheme had to be introduced into eight taluks during the year. But it was found possible to introduce it in two batches in Magadi, Hole-Narsipur, Honnali, Molakalmuru and Bagepalli Taluks to start with, and later on in Nelamangala, Nagamangala, Channarayapatna, Chennagiri and Hosadurga Taluks. The work was commenced in the first four of these taluks in August 1932, while in Bagepalli Taluk it was commenced in October 1932 and completed by about 15th April 1933, in all these five taluks. The work in the remaining five taluks mentioned above, which was in progress at the beginning of the year was also completed during the year under report. By the close of the year the preparation of the preliminary records of 37 taluks had been completed and that of five taluks was in progress. The Hisse survey operations were completed during the year in Closepet, Kolar, T.-Narsipur, Alur, Chitaldrug and Challakere Taluks. Field work was completed in ten taluks and Monsoon Tapasani work was in progress in eight taluks. The demand for the year on account of fees prescribed for making entries in the Record of Rights and for measuring and mapping in the 37 taluks where preliminary work was completed was Rs. 28,12,064. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,85,073 including remissions was collected.

Tanks.

**15.** During the year, 533 major and 225 minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost Rs. 3,57,279 and Rs. 49,637 respectively. The value of earth-work done by the raiyats was Rs. 36,337-6-0 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 50,149-8-0 in respect of minor tanks.

Revenue money orders.

**16.** Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 56,764-12-0 was remitted by Revenue money orders in 3,888 cases against Rs. 56,721-11-4 remitted in 3,926 cases in the previous year.

Distress.

**17.** There were no signs of distress in any part of the State during the year.

Miscellaneous.

**18.** The total number of avenue trees planted during the year was 50,175 against 63,351 in the previous year. The condition of avenue trees was on the whole satisfactory.

The Government sanctioned the retention of the special Land Acquisition and Revenue Sub-Division Office

at Mandya, for a further period of two years from 1st July 1933. The post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was revived with effect from July 1933. Periyapatna Sub-Taluk has been made permanent.

Agriculture was in a flourishing condition during the year. But this was discounted to a considerable extent by the continued fall in the prices of agricultural produce. The Government therefore allowed considerable relaxation in the recovery of fees for the issue of coercive processes and authorized Deputy Commissioners to grant in deserving cases an extension of time for the payment of assessment.

### (iv) Inam Settlement.

**19**. Original settlement was introduced into four Inam Villages and resettlement into five Inam Villages.

**20**. The total number of land inams resumed to Government during the year was 114 (ten Devadaya, two Dharmadaya and 102 Artizan Inams) of an extent of 765 acres, resulting in a decrease of about Rs. 137-8-0 in the revenue under Inam and in increase of about Rs. 739 under land revenue proper. Village Service Inams of an aggregate extent of 27 acres were granted afresh in nine cases, while seven such inams of an extent of 13 acres were resumed by Government.

# CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

## (i) Legislation.

### A. The Legislative Council.

1. During the year, the Legislative Council met twice and deliberated for fourteen working days with an average of seven days per session.

2. Eighteen Bills were placed before the House for consideration—

Of these, the following were finally passed during the year :—

(i) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation 1900.

(ii) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.

(iii) The Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iv) The Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the Sale of Goods.

(v) The Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as in force in Mysore.

(vi) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.

(vii) The Bill to impose a Tax on Entertainments and other Amusements.

(viii) The Bill to provide for the imposition of a Tax on certain forms of betting.

(ix) The Bill to amend the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation, 1930.

(x) The Mysore Minor Municipalities Bill.

(xi) The Mysore City Municipalities Bill.

(xii) The Mysore Town Municipalities Bill.

(xiii) The Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the rights of Women.

(xiv) The Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.

(xv) The Bill to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of Contract by labourers are made punishable under the Criminal Law.

(xvi) The Bill to amend the law relating to Copyright in Mysore.

(xvii) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.

**3.** The Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, was read and considered at one sitting of the Council and reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

**4.** Out of the 232 questions admitted, answers to 209 questions were printed and placed on the table.

There were 290 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands, and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands were put to vote and passed.

**5.** Eighty one resolutions had been admitted and of these only three were moved and discussed at the two meetings. The remaining resolutions lapsed for want of time.

**6.** Of the resolutions moved, the first which related to the proposal that first preference be shown to the candidates of the depressed classes as regards initial appointments in Government service was withdrawn after the Government point of view was explained.

**7.** The throwing open of all the Hindu temples under the control of the Muzrai Department to the untouchables formed the subject matter of the second resolution and this was passed, the official members abstaining from voting.

**8.** The third resolution which was discussed at great length referred to the investigation by a Committee of officials and non-officials or otherwise of the scheme of entrusting the work done by the present hereditary shanbhogs to Revenue Inspectors. It was withdrawn on the statement of Government that the whole matter was under consideration.

**9.** A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

**10.** The term of the present Legislative Council was extended till the end of March 1934, and it has been ordered that the General Elections should be held on 3rd March 1934.

## B. Legislative Enactments.

**11.** The following Regulations were passed:—

*The Mysore Irrigation Regulation, I of* 1932—

The Regulation makes provision for the proper regulation and control of the supply of water from Irrigation Works, for the regulation of customary labour and for certain other matters pertaining to irrigation.

*A Regulation further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation*, 1926, *II of* 1932—

This regulation modifies Section 68 of the Mysore District Boards Regulation of 1926, so as to allow of the utilisation of the whole or any part of the interest derived from investments of Railway cess on works which may improve the means of communications in the District.

*A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation*, 1928, *III of* 1932—

Adds as Section 18A a provision for the recovery of all moneys, cesses, fees, penalties, fines and costs payable or leviable under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation or the rules issued thereunder in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

*A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation,* 1900, *IV of* 1932—

Amends Section 73 of the Regulation, so as to make the person in actual possession of the land primarily responsible for any damage caused to sandalwood trees on his land and the registered occupant liable only when the compensation cannot be recovered from such person.

*The sale of goods Regulation, 1932, V of* 1932.

This Regulation seeks to embody in a separate enactment on the lines of the Indian sale of Goods Act, 1930, the law relating to sale of goods which is now contained in Chapter VII of the Indian Contract Act 1872, as in force in Mysore.

*The Indian Contract Act (Amendment) Regulation* 1932 *VI of* 1932—

This is merely consequential on the passing of the sale of Goods Regulation and amends Section 178 of the Indian Contract, Act, 1872, as in force in Mysore.

*A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation*, 1894, *VII of* 1932—

Amends Section 3 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, so as to bring within the definition of the expression "Company" a society registered under the Societies Registration Regulation, 1904, and a registered society within the meaning of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.

*The Mysore Amusements Tax Regulation*, 1932, *VIII of* 1932—

This provides for the imposition by the Government of a tax on entertainments and other amusements and for the apportionment of the proceeds of the tax to the local authorities.

*The Betting-tax Regulation*, 1932, IX *of* 1932—

This Regulation provides for the imposition of a tax on certain forms of betting and also provides for the prevention of betting except in places specially licensed for the purpose, by amending the Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.

*A Regulation to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation of* 1911, *I of* 1933—

Amends Articles 5 and 159 of the First Schedule to the Mysore Limitation Regulation, so as to make them applicable also to suits under the summary procedure as provided in Order 37 of the Civil Procedure Code and extends the period of limitation fixed in Article 5 from six months to one year.

*A Regulation further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code*, 1904, *II of* 1933—

Provides for the arrest of fugitives in Mysoreby the British Police on the condition that the power could only be exercised in cases of hot pursuit where it is not possible to enlist the aid of the local police.

*A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation,* 1916, *III of* 1933—

The Regulation amends and consolidates the Mysore University Regulation of 1916 as amended from time to time embodying in it the main features of the re-organisation scheme formulated by the University. Among others the following important changes may be mentioned :—

(1) The constitution of an Academic Council in addition to the Senate and the University Council as a governing body in the University to deal with purely academic matters.

(2) The introduction of Statutes among the laws of the University.

(3) The enlargement of the Council and the Senate.

(4) The inclusion in the Senate of four members elected by and from the Legislative Council and eight members by and from the Representative Assembly and providing for local bodies to send representatives thereto under certain conditions and for life members.

*Workmen's breach of contract (Repealing) Regulation, IV of* 1933—

Repeals the Breach of Contract Act and Sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore in accordance with the principle agreed to in the International Labour Conference that work or service for which a person has not offered himself voluntarily should not, as a rule, be exacted under threat of penalty.

*A Regulation to amend the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation,* 1930, *V of* 1933—

Removes certain doubts existing in the Regulation regarding the jurisdiction of District Boards as Local Education Authority.

*The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Regulation, VI of* 1933—

Embodies certain changes in the general principles governing the working of Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks. The main features of the amendments are as follows :—

Introduces a new definition of a financing bank in order to enable registered societies the main object of which is to lend money to other registered societies to

exercise certain powers in the matter of the smooth work of societies in whom the financing bank is interested.

Plurality of votes and voting by proxy which were in vogue heretofore in certain societies are now prohibited by laying down the principle of one man one vote.

The statutory provisions regarding the audit of societies are made more elaborate.

The powers of the Registrar in the matter of disposal of suits are increased as also in the matter of exercise of revisional powers.

The powers of land mortgage banks in the matter of advancing loans are increased.

*The City, Town and Minor Municipalities Regulations, VII to IX of* 1933.—

Three separate Regulations for the constitution and working of City, Town and Minor Municipalities have been enacted in place of a single Regulation which existed heretofore for the regulation of all Municipalities, City, Town or Minor.

Some of the important features of the new Regulations are noted below.

The elected element in the case of City, Town and Minor Municipalities has been raised to four-fifths, three-fourths and two-thirds respectively.

The minimum population for constitution of City Municipalities is fixed at twenty five thousand instead of eight thousand as heretofore. In the case of a Minor Municipality the requisite minimum population is fixed at 3,000 and in the case of a town municipality at five thousand.

The Regulations make an advance in the sphere of Local Self Government in important particulars such as annual budgets, election of Presidents, taxation, revision of assessment, etc.

*The Hindu Law Women's Rights Regulation*, 1933, *X of* 1933.—

The Regulation improves the position assigned to women under the Hindu Law as at present administered by the Courts of the State in matters pertaining to—

(1) Inheritance and order of succession,
(2) Joint family incidents,
(3) Adoption,
(4) Women's full estate,
(5) Women's limited estate,
(6) Maintenance.

## C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

**12.** The following is a summary of the more important Rules and Notifications issued during the year 1932-33 under the several Regulations in force:—

*Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.*—It was directed that a fee of annas four be levied on each pig seized and impounded within the limits of the Mayalaga Village Panchayet in the Goribidnur Taluk.

*Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.*—Under Sections 6 and 9 of the Act license was granted to some persons to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore and outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Indian Christians.

*Opium Act of 1878.*—Rules to regulate the disposal of the privilege of retail vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs were issued on 4th March 1933 in supersession of previous Notifications.

*Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888.*—License form 'L' was published for the manufacture and possession of gun powder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time and a set of rules were attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made and the conditions of grant of such licenses.

*Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.*—(i) It was notified that the Bangalore City and Taluk charges be placed in charge of a single Amildar *viz.*, the Amildar, Bangalore Taluk with effect from 1st July 1932.

(ii) The provisions of chapters VIII to X were extended to certain villages in the State.

(iii) Rule 43 of the rules issued under Section 233 is amended adding "Pishari community" after the words "depressed classes".

*Arms Regulation, 1890.*—It was directed that a census be taken of all fire-arms in the State before 31st December 1932.

*Railway Regulation, 1894.*—(i) Further amendments to the general Rules for working open lines of Railways on the area over which the Mysore Government have

jurisdiction have been adopted. (ii) It was directed that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, should determine what amount the Mysore Railways shall be liable to pay to the Mysore Municipality in respect of the buildings situate in the City Municipal limits.

*Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, 1895.*—The provisions of the Regulation are extended to the local area comprised within the limits of Chitaldrug Town with effect from 1st July 1933.

*Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.*—It was directed that the stamp duty payable on instruments executed within the State in connection with loans taken by private persons from Government for sericultural improvement, be remitted.

*Electricity Regulation, IV of 1900.*—All the powers which a telegraph authority possesses under the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, as made applicable to Mysore by Regulation IV of 1899, were conferred upon the Chief Electrical Engineer and such of the officers duly authorized by him for enabling him to place the appliances and apparatus for the supply of electricity for any purpose of Government.

*Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 1901.*—The water spread of Thippagondanahalli Reservoir included in the Taluks of Magadi and Nelamangala was deemed to be "Game and Fish Preserve."

*Excise Regulation, IV of 1901.*—(i) Certain rules were framed to regulate the disposal of the privilege of retail vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs. (ii) The duty on Ganja was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 27 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1933.

*Weights and Measures Regulation, 1902.*—A fee of one anna is prescribed to be paid with effect from 1st July 1933 for testing and stamping every weight or measure of capacity.

*Registration Regulation, I of 1903.*—The Table of Registration Fees is amended in respect of record of admission by a registering officer in the course of attendance at a private residence.

*Criminal Procedure Code, 1904.*—General powers were conferred on the presiding officers of the Magisterial Courts in virtue of their office.

*Police Regulation, 1908.*—It was directed that Section 56 may be extended to several places in the State.

*Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.*—Certain rules were issued under Section 16 (1) of the Regulation.

*Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.*—Certain amendments to Order XXI, Rules 57, 69 and 83 were notified.

*Mysore Factories Regulation, 1914.*—(i) New Rule 59 (a) is added to the Rules framed under Section 37 of the Regulation. (ii) Certain Departments of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., were exempted from the operation of Sections 21, 27 and 28 of the Regulation.

*Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.*—Bye-law 22 of the Bye-laws of Land Mortgage Bank is modified.

*Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, X of 1923.*—Under Section 3 (1) and (4), certain rules regarding the constituencies for electing members and associations representing special interests were framed in supersession of the previous rules. (ii) Under Section 6 of the Regulation, Rule 24 regarding the forfeiture of deposit made by candidates for elections to the Representative Assembly was amended. (iii) Sub-clause to Rule 2 was added in the matter of acceptance of Savings Bank Deposits or State Loan Bonds in lieu of cash deposits from candidates standing for election. (iv) Fresh rule is added regarding the interpretation of electoral rules being referred to Government.

*Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, XIX of 1923.*—(i) Under Section 6 of the Regulation, Rule 23 (e) of the rules for the Sonduct of business and procedure to be followed in the Legislative Council was amended. (ii) Sub-clause to Rule 2 was added in the matter of acceptance of Savings Bank Deposits and the State Loan Bonds in lieu of cash deposits from candidates standing for election. (iii) Fresh rule is added regarding the interpretation of electoral rules. (iv) Term of the Legislative Council was extended till the end of March 1934. (v) It was directed that the elections should be held on 3rd March 1934.

*Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.*—A board consisting of several officers and non-official gentlemen was constituted for a period of two years as authority for the State for the purpose of examining and certifying films.

*Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation, 1925.*—Certain temples in the State were notified as protected monuments within the meaning of the Regulation.

*Government Securities Regulation, 1925.*—(i) It was directed that the Provisions of Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 shall apply to the District and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and to (1) Political Resident, Western Rajputana States, and (2) Finance Member, Marwar State Council. (ii) A Rule that "no fees are payable in respect of a renewed, converted, consolidated, sub-divided or duplicate security held or issued on behalf of Government" was added to Rule 21 of the rules under the Regulation.

*Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.*—Rule 10 of the Motor Vehicles Rules was amended in the matter of exhibiting the number assigned by the registering authority.

*Mysore Elementary Education Regulation, 1930.*—Certain rules were framed for carrying out the purposes of the Regulation.

*Medical Practitioners Regulation, 1904.*—Rules were framed under Sub-Section (i) of Section 25 for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Regulation.

*Betting Tax Regulation, 1932.*—It was directed that the Regulation shall come into force in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore from 1st March 1933.

(ii) Certain rules were issued under Section 10 of the Regulation prescribing the procedure for making over totalisator tax and betting tax to Government, etc.

*Amusements Tax Regulation, 1932.*—It was directed that the Regulation shall come into force in the Cities of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and in the towns of Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Davangere and Shimoga.

(ii) It was directed that the amusements tax shall be charged at the rate of 12½ per cent on the payment for admission subject to certain conditions.

(iii) Certain rules were issued under Sections 12 (1) and 13 of the Regulation in the matter of payment of tax by stamps, etc.

(iv) It was directed that the Regulation will come into force in the Town of Chikballapur on 1st July 1933.

## (ii) Military.

Composition and strength.

**13.** The Mysore State Forces consisted of two Cavalry Units, the Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three Battalions of Infantry and a Mechanical Transport Corps. The two Cavalry Units and the First Battalion of Infantry Regiments are "A" Class Units. The actual strength of the forces as it stood on the last day of the year as compared with sanctioned compliment is shown in the following statement :—

| Units | Combatants | | | | | | Non-Combatants | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Commissioned Officers | | Non-Commissioned Officers | | Rank and file | | Medical and Veterinary | | Followers, etc. | | | |
| | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned | Actual | Sanctioned |
| Cavalry ... | 29 | 37 | 90 | 99 | 449 | 502 | 4 | 4 | 269 | 290 | 841 | 932 |
| Infantry (including 14 cadets) ... | 44 | 45 | 118 | 121 | 566 | 626 | ... | ... | 74 | 83 | 802 | 875 |
| Transport Corps ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| Total ... | 74 | 83 | 216 | 228 | 1,020 | 1,133 | 4 | 4 | 344 | 374 | 1,658 | 1,822 |

The total strength of the Mysore army was 1,658, of which 1,310 were combatants and 348 non-combatants and it was composed of 622 Mussalmans, 455 Mahrattas, 125 Christians, 134 Brahmins and Rajputs, 15 Gentus, 11 Kshatriyas, and 296 men belonging to other castes and communities.

The Mysore Lancers.

**14.** The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 465 at the close of the year. The number of horses on the strength of the regiment was 417 and their health and condition were good except for an out-break of broken

wind among some of the horses, the causes for which are under investigation by an expert committee. The discipline and general health of the Unit were well maintained.

The Mysore Horse.

**15.** The total number of horses on the strength of the Mysore Horse was 89 at the close of the year. The general condition of the horses was good. Educational training in the Unit was progressing on a sound basis.

The Mysore Infantry.

**16.** The reorganization of the Infantry Regiments to a temporary intermediate stage was completed during the year. The total combatant strength of the three battalion was 728 at the close of the year. The first and second battalions were under the process of rearmament and the third battalion was completely re-armed with M. L. E. E. Y. Rifles during the year. The three battalions have been classified as Indian States Forces Units and were trained as such.

The Mysore Transport Corps.

**17.** One Motor Lorry was attached permanently to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm and another to the Stud Farm at Kunigal.

The Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

**18.** The remount breeding section of the Mysore Lancers started in the previous year was progressing well and yielding good results under the supervision of the Officer Commanding, Mysore Lancers.

Finance.

**19.** The total expenditure under the head "Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 13,95,344 against Rs. 14,93,240 in the previous year.

## The Kunigal Stud Farm.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

**20.** At the beginning of the year, the Kunigal Stud Farm contained 6 stallions, 41 brood mares and 28 foals. The addition during the year came to 2 stallions, 14 brood horses and 24 foals and reductions by sale, deaths, transfer and other causes were 4 stallions, 29 mares and 40 foals, with the result that at the end of the year there were 4 stallions, 26 mares and 12 foals. The two stallions added to were the English chestnut stallion "Tyrano" imported from the United Kingdom at a cost of £600 and an Arab stallion "Scimitor" graciously presented to the Farm by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Forty mares were covered during the year, of which 15 held against 56 coverings and 30 holdings during the preceding year, giving a percentage of 37·5 against

53·57 in the previous year. The reduction in the percentage of holdings to coverings was due to a number of mares having become barren. There were 12 successful births during the year. Ten valuable horses (Griffins) were sold at Bangalore through the Bangalore Race Club for a total sum of Rs. 12,500. The receipt and expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 22,786 and Rs. 68,213, respectively, against Rs. 22,788 and Rs. 64,454 during the preceding year.

## (iii) Police.

The Police Force, Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

**21.** The strength of the Police force on the last day of the year was 952 officers and 5,477 men, or 31 officers and 175 men less than the previous year. In addition to this there was a temporary staff of 6 officers and 27 men. The number of men recruited fell from 735 in the previous year to 351 and the number of vacancies on the last day of working was 26 against 23 in the previous year. There was a fall in the number of deaths—49 against 70 in the previous year, while the number of resignations rose from 45 in the previous year to 65 during the year. There were 53 desertions and 161 persons were discharged on pension or gratuity. Ninety-six officers and 1,771 men were punished departmentally and 2 men were punished judicially against 101 officers and 1,419 men punished departmentally and 11 men punished judicially in the previous year. Money rewards granted to the Police during the year amounted to Rs. 6,388 from Government Funds and Rs. 2,160 from other departmental and private funds. Four hundred and eighty-two men were trained in the Police Training School against 386 in the previous year. The strength of the Provincial Reserve Police force was 54 officers and 537 men. The services of the force were utilised for emergent occasions where there was an apprehension of breach of peace and for training men in the mofussil in drill.

Statistics of Crime: Cognizable Cases.

**22.** Fourteen thousand, three hundred and seventy-six cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these, 173 were offences against the State and public tranquillity, safety and justice, 722 serious offences against persons and 1,773 offences against person and property; 3,477 were minor offences against person and property and the remaining related to other kinds of offences.

The details relating to the disposal of cognizable offences during the year compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

| | | *1931-32* | *1932-33* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of offences pending from the previous year ... | 3,650 | 3,609 |
| | Number reported during the year ... | 10,578 | 14,376 |
| | Total ... | 14,228 | 17,985 |
| 1. | Transferred to British India ... | 6 | 11 |
| 2. | Cases in which investigation was refused ... | 517 | 691 |
| 3. | Declared by Magistrates to be false, or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable ... ... | 1,398 | 1,244 |
| 4. | Returned as undetectable ... | 953 | 944 |
| 5. | Struck off in A form ... | 139 | 107 |
| 6. | Withdrawn ... ... | 125 | 121 |
| 7. | Compounded ... ... | 200 | 159 |
| 8. | Ended in conviction ... | 6,200 | 9,130 |
| 9. | Do acquittal or discharge | 1,061 | 1,353 |
| 10. | Pending at the close of the year | 3,609 | 4,225 |

Of these, 4,225 pending cases, 1,938 were pending with Magistrates on A Form, 516 on B Form and the remaining cases were under investigation by the Police at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of cases reported was 4·8 against 4·9 in the previous year, and the percentage of cases which resulted in conviction to the number disposed of under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) for the whole State was 29·67 against 26·18 in the previous year.

The number of persons concerned in cognizable offences dealt with by the Police, rose from 14,864 in the previous year to 18,647 during the year, of which 14,542 persons were arrested during the year and 4,105 pending trial at the end of the previous year. Of these, 466 persons were released by the Police under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 9 released by the Magistrates before trial, 10,338 convicted and 3,026 acquitted or discharged. Cases against 246 were withdrawn, cases against 348 compounded and cases against 2 transferred, and 17 died. The number of persons evading arrest was 65 and

those that remained in custody at the close of the year pending trial or investigation or on bail numbered 4,200. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 71·07 and to those tried was 75·42 as against 65·65 and 67·25 in the previous year.

Non-cognizable Cases.

**23**. The number of non-cognizable cases entertained by the Magistrates was 11,453 against 11,040 in the year previous. The total number of cases to be dealt with during the year including cases pending at the end of the previous year was 13,809, of which 7,250 cases ended in conviction working to a percentage of 51·05 against 5,130 cases with a percentage of 39·9 in the previous year and 3,748 cases ended in acquittal or discharge against 4,251 in the previous year. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 2,475 cases pending at the close of the year against 2,356 at the end of 1931-32.

Twenty thousand, six hundred and five persons appeared before Courts in noncognizable cases including those, under trial at the beginning of the year; of these, the number of persons discharged after appearance without trial was 93; 7,696 were convicted, 8,179 acquitted or discharged, those concerned in cases either compounded, withdrawn or struck off, were 644 and those in cases which were transferred, were 59. 3,894 persons were under trial at the close of the year.

The number of cases referred by the Magistrates under Section 202 of the Civil Procedure Code fell from 263 in the previous year to 220 during the year under report.

Village Police.

**24**. The village police generally co-operated with the regular police in the detection and prevention of crime. The services of 18 patels and 3 shanbhogs were recognised and rewards were given to them. There was a considerable fall in the number of village officers punished for neglect of police duties during the year. Two patels were suspended, three were warned and one was recommended for dismissal against 47 patels and one thoti punished in the previous year.

Sessions Cases.

**25**. During the year under report, 75 Criminal Sessions were held in all the districts and they were all attended by the District Superintendent of Police.

**26.** Parties concerned in three cases were prosecuted under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation and all the three cases were pending disposal before the Courts.

Working of certain Regulations (1) Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

Steps were taken under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation to warn parents in 291 cases as against 421 cases in the previous year and four cases were put up, all ending in conviction as against one case in the year 1931-32.

(2) Juvenile smoking Prevention Regulation.

The number of motor vehicles newly registered during the year was 667 as against 260 in the year previous. There were 99 accidents during the year under report, of which 30 were attended with loss of life.

(3) Motor Vehicle Regulation

The Boards of Censors constituted under the Regulation for examining and certifying films in the cities and the mofussil continued to work. The amount of certification fees realised was Rs. 5,996 during the year. All the Theatres were reported to be in good condition.

(4) Cinematograph Regulation.

The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1932 rose from 30,595 in 1931 to 30,992. Ninety persons were prosecuted in 91 cases for violation of the provisions of the Regulation and the rules thereunder, the largest number of prosecutions being, as in the last year, instituted in Shimoga District. Of these, 68 cases involving 68 persons ended in conviction, 6 in discharge, 7 were struck off the file by Magistrates, and 10 were pendin gbefore the Magistrates at the close of the year.

(5) Arms Regulation.

**27.** The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year decreased from 318 in the previous year to 224. No warrants were pending execution for over a year.

Warrants.

**28.** Crime was handled with better success than in the previous year. Attention was paid to professional criminals and the importance of tracing habituals and keeping watch on receivers stressed. With a view to concentrate on really bad characters, members of criminal tribes who had become old and infirm and were no longer addicted to crime were removed from the Register. Liberal rewards were granted to the police and the public, the amount paid from Government funds to the former being Rs. 6,388 and to the latter Rs. 1,212. In addition

Detection and Prevention of Crimes.

to this the amount paid as rewards to the Police Officers by other Departments was Rs. 2,160-8-0 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 344 awarded by the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, for detection of a series of crimes committed in the border districts during the year.

The number of bad characters registered during the year was 134 against 155 in the year 1931-32, and the number of known depredators registered rose from 95 in the previous year to 129. During the year 189 bad characters were removed from the register for having given up a life of crime against 137 in the previous year. The number of bad characters who were at large on the last day of the year was 1,356 against 1,759 in the year previous, and 76 persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted during the year. The number of old offenders who received enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code was 248 against 244 in the previous year. The number of persons who were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Civil Procedure Code was 44 against 59 in the year 1931-32 and 7 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence. The number of cases put up for security for good behaviour fell from 328 in the previous year to 156 and the number of persons bound over was 76 against 74 in the previous year.

**Finger Print Bureau.**

**29.** At the commencement of the year, there were 47,916 finger print slips on record. Slips of 1,936 convicts and 67 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record during the year against 1,536 and 153 respectively, in the previous year and slips of 19,031 persons were eliminated during the year, leaving a balance of 30,888 slips at the close of the year. The number of slips received for search during the year was 4,322 against 4,598 in the previous year and the number of slips from which identity of persons was traced, was 1,101 against 1,207 slips in the year previous. The Bureau was able to trace 111 persons who were either wanted by the police or who had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Written opinions were furnished in 112 cases.

**Criminal Tribes.**

**30.** The criminal tribes consisted mostly of Korachars, Woddars, Handi Jogis, Ghantichors and Capemaris and numbered in all 1,904 on the register at the close of the year against 2,559 at the close of the previous year

Forty-one members were registered during the year, while 696 were eliminated from the register, as they were not addicted to crime. There were 66 cases of offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation pending at the beginning of the year aud 201 cases were reported during the year. Of these, 164 cases involving 164 persons ended in conviction.

**31.** The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts of the State during the year. **Inspection.**

**32.** The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 18,13,057 against Rs. 17,72,973 in the previous year. **Finance.**

### (iv) Extradition.

**33.** The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act during the year was 61 consisting of 35 British subjects and 26 Mysore subjects. Including the 17 persons under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 78 persons for trial and of these, 53 were convicted and seven acquitted or discharged. Cases against 18 persons were pending at the close of the year.

**34.** Seventy-nine persons were surrendered to British India during the year consisting of 42 British subjects and 37 Mysore subjects. Of these, 59 were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and 20 of offences under special or local laws. Eight of those surrendered were convicted and the cases against two were withdrawn. The result of the trial of the other 69 is not known.

### (v) Criminal Justice.

**35.** The High Court continued to exercise the appellate, revisional and other powers vested in it by the law for the time being in force. **Courts.**

**36.** The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of this year was 72, consisting of four Sessions Judges (including the temporary additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore), four Assistant Sessions Judges (including the Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore), eight District Magistrates, 23 First Class Magistrates, ten Second Class Magistrates and 23 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. There was roughly one Criminal

Court for every area of 523 square miles and 114,699 inhabitants.

Offences reported.

**37.** The total number of offences reported increased from 23,716 in the previous year to 27,096 while the number of cases returned as true decreased from 22,694 to 21,126. There were in all 36,291 persons under trial against 43,159 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 25,823 against 32,025 in the year 1931-32, the percentage being 77·3 against 74 in the previous year. During the year, 14,951 persons were convicted and 18,833 were acquitted or discharged, the percentage being 41·6 and 52·4 against 36·7 and 60·06 respectively in the previous year.

Bench Courts

**38.** Of 11,296 persons whose cases were disposed of, 6,824 were convicted and 3,028 were acquitted or discharged. Out of the persons convicted, the conviction of 4,965 were on summary trial. The average duration of cases increased from 54·4 in the previous year to 66·1, the increase being purely due to the large number of cases disposed of. Six Bench Courts were abolished during the year. The Sub-Registrars at Nelamangala and Malur continue to be the Chairmen of Bench Courts.

The general results of criminal trials on the original side are shown below :—

| Classes of Courts | Year | No. of persons | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under trial | Discharged or acquitted | Convicted | Convicted or referred | Died or escaped | Remaining under trial | No. of cases disposed of |
| Stipendiary Magistrates | 1931-32 | 31,399 | 15,586 | 6,418 | 148 | 108 | 8,711 | 11,221 |
| | 1932-33 | 32,244 | 15,698 | 8,012 | 228 | 113 | 7,713 | 12,609 |
| Benches of Magistrates | 1931-32 | 11,610 | 3,487 | 5,256 | ... | 32 | 2,401 | 7,529 |
| | 1932-33 | 12,986 | 3,028 | 6,824 | ... | 19 | 2,690 | 9,561 |
| District Magistrates | 1931-32 | 121 | 73 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 30 |
| | 1932-33 | 52 | 26 | 10 | ... | ... | 14 | 24 |
| Courts of Sessions | 1931-32 | 178 | 89 | 79 | ... | ... | 9 | 80 |
| | 1932-33 | 229 | 81 | 105 | ... | ... | 48 | 94 |
| Total | 1931-32 | 43,308 | 19,235 | 11,777 | 150 | 186 | 11,134 | 18,860 |
| | 1932-33 | 46,511 | 18,833 | 14,951 | 228 | 132 | 10,460 | 22,288 |

Stipendiary Magistrates.

**39.** There were 15,176 cases involving 32,244 persons for disposal before the stipendiary magistrates. Of these, 12,609 cases involving 24,531 persons were disposed of.

The average duration of cases was 52·6 days against 70·1 in the previous year.

Number of heinous offences in which convictions were secured and the number of persons involved in these cases were 1,527 and 2,427 respectively.

Sessions Courts.

**40.** Including the eight cases pending from the previous year, the courts of sessions had to deal with 111 cases involving 229 persons. Of these, 94 cases involving 186 persons were disposed of leaving 17 cases involving 43 persons pending at the end of the year. Eighty-one persons were acquitted or discharged and 105 convicted. The average duration of sessions cases was 40·3 days as compared with 36·9 days in 1931-32.

Six cases were tried by jury and 82 cases with the aid of assessors. The Judges agreed with the verdict of the jurors in all the six cases. In the cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judge agreed with the assessors in 53 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest of the cases.

Appellate work.

**41.** The appellate courts other than the High Court had to deal with the 239 appeals of 1,155 persons against 1,063 in 1931-32. Of these, the appeals of 765 persons were before Sessions Courts and those of 390 before Magistrates. Appeals of 572 persons were disposed of by Sessions Judges and those of 320 by Magistrates. The average duration of appeals in Sessions Courts fell from 94·3 to 75·7 days and that in the Courts of Magistrates from 41·2 to 37·7 days. On the revision side, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 373 and 246 persons respectively.

High Court Appeals.

**42.** Including 34 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 90 against 79 in the previous year. These included the appeals by Government in the cases of eight persons. Forty-seven appeals involving 64 persons were disposed of. In two Government appeals, the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld ; in two, they were reversed. Out of the appeals by persons convicted, 43 were disposed of. Of these, in 26 the convictions were upheld, in six the sentences were reduced, or altered, in eight they were reversed and in two the appeals were rejected. On the whole, in 17 appeals or 39·5 per cent, the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 43 involving 60

persons. Out of these, as many as 22 were filed from March 1933 to the end of June 1933. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 149·83 days as compared with 155·5 days in 1931-32.

References and Revisions.

**43.** There were no references under sections 374 and 307, Criminal Procedure Code. There were for disposal 42 revision cases involving 86 persons. Twenty-five cases involving 47 persons were disposed of leaving 17 cases involving 39 persons. The decisions of the lower courts were interfered with, in 17 cases involving 30 persons. The number of petitions for revision at the instance of parties for disposal was 652 involving 1,232 persons. Three hundred and ninety-four petitions involving 766 persons were disposed of leaving 258 petitions involving 466 persons pending. The percentage of cases in which the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with was 21·5. Besides these, there were 134 petitions for disposal out of which 129 were disposed of.

Punishments.

**44.** No sentence of death was passed during the year, and 25 persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 21 in the previous year. The percentage of number of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment, namely, of 15 days and under was 24·2 against 31·4 in the previous year. The number of persons dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, was 307 against 304 in 1931-32. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security rose from 11 in the previous year to 20.

During the year, 13,232, persons were fined and against a sum of Rs. 81,163 imposed on them, a sum of Rs. 58,234 was realised. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,274.

Juvenile offences.

**45.** Of the juvenile offenders dealt with, one was whipped, eight admonished and released, 18 dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 33 fined and three imprisoned.

Witnesses.

**46.** Fifty-seven thousand and twenty-nine witnesses appeared before courts of Magistrates, of which 47,297 or 82·1 per cent were examined. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the courts. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses amounted to Rs. 3,103. In the Sessions Courts, 1,415 witnesses were examined and the amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to them was Rs. 2,938.

**47.** There were two cases for disposal in the Bangalore District, of which one ended in conviction and another in acquittal. In the Mysore District, there was one case which ended in acquittal.

European British subjects.

**48.** The Chief Justice inspected nine courts and Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Puisne Judge, three Courts. The District Magistrates of Districts inspected almost all the subordinate criminal courts in the Districts.

Inspection.

**49.** The receipts amounted to Rs. 91,262 against Rs. 68,076 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 2,00,999 against Rs. 2,05,991.

Receipts and Charges.

## (vi) Civil Justice.

**50.** The number of courts subordinate to the High Court on the last day of the year 1932-33 was 37 consisting of four District Judges' Courts (including the temporary additional District Judge's Court at Bangalore), three Subordinate Judges' Courts, one additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore, one Small Cause Court, three Additional Subordinate Judges' *cum* First Class Magistrates' Courts, 24 Munsiffs' Courts, and one Court of Munsiff Magistrate at Shimoga. Besides these, there were 175 Village Courts of which 110 tried cases.

Number of Courts.

**51.** The number of suits filed during the year was 43,783 against 41,921 in the previous year, comprising 82 in District Judge's Courts, 9,253 in Subordinate Judges' Courts and 34,448 in Munsiffs' Courts. For the whole State, one suit was filed for every 146 persons as compared with 153 in the previous year. The nature of the suits was as follows:—

Original work.

| *Nature of suits.* | *1932-33.* | *1931-32.* |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Suits relating to landed property. | 1,714 | 1,660 |
| (*b*) Suits relating to money or moveable property. | 40,673 | 39,051 |
| (*c*) Suits for other rights ... | 1,396 | 1,210 |
| Total ... | 43,783 | 41,921 |

The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 93,07,613 and the average value of a suit was Rs. 213. The total number of suits for disposal was

65,208 against 61,377 in the previous year of which 31,572 were ordinary and 33,636 small cause suits. The disposals came to 44,984 suits valued at Rs. 98,42,614-10-5 against 41,207 valued at Rs. 77,50,945-3-0 in the previous year, the average value of a disposed suit being Rs. 218-12-10. Particulars regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of suits as compared with the previous year are given below :—

| Nature of Suits | Number for disposal | | Number disposed of | | Number pending at close of the year | | Average duration in days in respect of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Contested suits | | Both contested and uncontested suits | |
| | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 |
| 1. Ordinary Suits. | 31,572 | 29,789 | 18,644 | 17,030 | 12,928 | 12,759 | 635·9 | 619·7 | 174·9 | 156·7 |
| 2. Small Cause Suits. | 32,636 | 31,588 | 26,340 | 24,177 | 7,296 | 7,411 | 272 | 251·4 | | |
| Total ... | 65,208 | 61,377 | 44,984 | 41,207 | 20,224 | 20,170 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Miscellaneous cases.

**52.** There were 15,671 civil miscellaneous cases for disposal in all the Subordinate Courts against 14,530 in the previous year. Of these, 1,256 or 8 per cent were for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,779 or 24·1 per cent for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 180 or 1·1 per cent for review of judgment or new trial and 844 or 5·3 per cent for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* while the remaining 9,612 related to other matters. The disposals were 9,838 against 9,005 in the previous year leaving 5,833 applications pending at the end of the year.

Appellate work.

**53.** Including 1,735 regular appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 2,659 appeals before all the District Judges' courts and Subordinate Judges' courts against 2,483 in the previous year. During the year, 1,064 of these were disposed of against 748 in the year 1931-32. Subordinate Judges disposed of 638 appeals and District Judges 428. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,595 against 1,735 in the previous year. The average duration of the regular appeals disposed

of rose from 384·7 days to 462·3 days due to the disposal of older appeals. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings for disposal was 548 out of which 268 were disposed of leaving 280 pending at the end of the year.

**54.** There were 264 sittings of the High Court consisting of 140 Revision Benches, seven Full Benches and 117 sittings of single Judges for revision work. The High Court had to deal with 317 first appeals, 596 second appeals and 86 miscellaneous appeals against 290,513 and 83 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 90 first appeals, 181 second appeals and 56 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of, leaving 227 first appeals, 415 second appeals and 30 miscellaneous appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the first and second appeals disposed of was 997·7 days and 527·1 days against 1,174·4 days and 507·13 days in the previous year.

High Court.

Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 835 civil revision petitions, 114 petitions and seven referred cases. Of these 387 revision petitions, 64 petitions and five referred cases were disposed of.

**55.** Including 641 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 1,459 applications for declaration of insolvency, of which 22 applications were rejected, 470 were granted, and 612 applications were left pending at the end of the year. The Government realisations from the assets of insolvents and the amounts paid to creditors were Rs. 42,122-1-6 and Rs. 11,343-12-6 respectively against Rs. 33,411-13-11 and Rs. 24,191-4-0 in the previous year.

Insolvency applications.

**56.** Including 32,817 applications pending from the previous year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 81,699 of which 45,923 were disposed of against 43,458 in 1931-32, leaving 35,776 pending. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was 59·3 of the applications disposed of against 58·3 in 1931-32. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 8,880 cases and in part in 7,448 cases. The total amount realised was Rs. 20,23,681 against Rs. 26,96,044 in the previous year. The number of debtors imprisoned was 292.

Execution applications.

**57.** During the year, 289,870 processes were issued. The receipts were Rs. 2,09,325 and the charges amounted to Rs. 1,36,378, resulting in a saving of Rs. 72,947. The

Processes.

percentage of personal service of processes was 78 against 75 and of warrants 85·5 against 84·5 in the previous year.

Inspections.

**58.** The Judges of the High Court inspected 11 Munsiffs' Courts. All the other subordinate Civil Courts were inspected by the District Judges in their respective divisions.

Finance.

**59.** The total receipts during the year were Rs. 13,30,504 and the charges amounted to Rs. 7,40,514 resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,89,990. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 12,36,752, Rs. 7,63,164 and Rs. 4,73,588, respectively.

Legal Practitioners.

**60.** At the beginning of the year, there were 436 Advocates on the roll. During the year, 25 Advocates were enrolled and the total number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 457. There were 89 enrolments of Pleaders and the number of Pleaders on the roll on the last day of the year was 530.

General.

**61.** The Agriculturists Relief Regulation was in operation in the taluks of Nanjangud, Koppa and Sagar. It is reported that the benefits of the Regulation were better known and the poor agriculturists are getting relief under the Regulation. The question of extending the Regulation to other areas is under consideration. The scheme of granting type-written copies in Civil Courts which had been sanctioned as a temporary measure for three years, has been continued for a further period of three years. The appointment of the Civil Courts Auditor has been recently revived. The system of giving wherever possible magisterial work to Munsiffs and Civil work to Magistrates and Civil Appellate work to the First Class Magistrates of Subordinate Judges' grade has been working satisfactorily.

### (vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

**62.** There were two Jails in the State during the year as in previous years. The number of Lock-ups was reduced from 79 to 51.

Prisoners of all classes.

**63.** The number of prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State at the beginning of the year was 886. During the year, 6,097 persons were admitted and 6,103 persons were discharged, leaving 880 persons in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined dropped from 854·11 to 836·77 in the year under report.

**64.** The number of convicts in the Jails and Lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 604 males and 20 females. During the year, 2,064 males and 121 females were admitted and 714 males and 24 females were received by transfer thereby bringing the total number of convicts in Jails and Lock-ups to 3,547. Of these, 799 were transferred to other Jails, 2,136 were released, three were transferred to the Victoria Hospital, one was executed and six died leaving 602 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 654·40 against 658 in 1931. Out of the fresh admissions, 1,716 were Hindus (including Sikhs) 354 were Mohamedans, 109 were Christians and six were Budhists and Jains. Of these, 534 were literate, 1,650 were illiterate and 559 had previous convictions. Eighty-eight youthful offenders (*i.e.*, under 21 years of age) were admitted during the year against 89 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 1,372 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 439 to simple imprisonment, 25 to transportation for life and one to death.

Convicts.

**65.** The number of prisoners under trial in Jails and Lock-ups during the year was 2,935 including the 318 prisoners who were in confinement at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,224 were released, 1,196 were convicted, 274 were transferred, three escaped and one died, leaving 237 prisoners under trial at the close of the year. The average daily number of under trial prisoners was 154·43, and the average period of the accused under trial was 21 days against 22 in the previous year.

Under trial prisoners.

**66.** The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 36. During the year, 465 prisoners were admitted bringing the total to 501. Of these, 460 were released during the year, leaving 41 civil prisioners in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 27·94 against 21 in the previous year.

Civil prisoners.

**67.** The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. Nine hundred and two of them gained weight, 193 lost weight and there was no change in other cases. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was six against five in the previous year.

Health and condition of prisoners.

**68.** During the year, 357 were released under the remission rules against 332 in the previous year and 35 prisoners were released on probation under the orders of

Conduct and remissions.

Government on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committees of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore. The maximum amount of remission gained by a convict was 1,313 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a released convict was Re. 0-9-2 against Re. 0-6-2 in the year 1931. During the year, the number of offences committed by convicts was 883 against 951 in the previous year. All the offences except one were dealt with by the Superintendents. There were neither escapes nor re-captures among the convicts of the Jails during the year.

Employment and Jail manufactures.

**69.** Of the daily average number of 617 convicts, 524 or 85·06 per cent were available for work. Of these, 41 or 7·82 per cent were employed as prison officers, 100 or 19·08 per cent were employed as prison servants and 229 or 43·70 per cent on jail manufactures. A sum of Rs. 25,379-0-5 was spent on the industries carried on in Jails during the year while the income amounted to Rs. 54,440-12-0. The average cash earning per head of convicts sentenced to labour in Jails and Lock-ups was Rs. 55-7-5 against Rs. 74-6-4 in the previous year. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, cumbly making, smithy, cloth weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket weaving, tailoring, chuckler's work, manufacture of woollen carpets, and gunnies, dyeing and book-binding.

Finance.

**70.** The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State during the year was Rs. 1,27,587-4-0 against Rs. 1,35,105-2-7 in the previous year. If the total earnings of Rs. 29,061-11-7 is deducted from the above, the net cost of maintenance comes to Rs. 72,675-10-5 or Rs. 105-8-4 per head against Rs. 98-6-2 in the year 1931. The increase per head is due to the increased expenditure under dieting charges as well as to the decrease in the earnings of prisoners.

General.

**71.** There are two schools in the Central Jail at Bangalore, one for teaching Kannada and the other for teaching Urdu. There were 49 and 34 pupils respectively at the beginning of the year in the two schools; the number of admissions was 51 and 30 respectively bringing the total to 100 and 64 respectively. Of these, 62 were removed from the Kannada School and 42 from the other, as they had to be released leaving a balance of 38 in the former

and 22 in the latter. Religious teachers of different denominations paid by Government visited the Jails once a week on Sundays and imparted religious instructions to the prisoners of their respective creeds. In addition to the above, lectures were delivered, and Harikathas, Bhajanas and musical concerts were also held occasionally on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of the prisoners by public-spirited gentlemen. Some ladies of the Association of the Social and Moral Hygiene visited the Central Jail at Bangalore on several occasions and gave lantern lectures and easy lessons on cleanliness, care of children, sewing and knitting to women prisoners.

The recommendations made by the non-official visitors of the Central Jail regarding the entire separation of juveniles from adults, the enlargement of the Prisons Library and the quicker disposal of the cases of long term convicts coming up for consideration before the Standing Advisory Committee have been adopted. Government have passed orders for the issue of two sets of clothing to each prisoner. On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail, 28 long term convicts were released on probation and three on the recommendation of the Board of the Mysore Jail.

The post of wholetime Superintendent for the Mysore Jail was abolished and a part time Superintendent has been appointed.

## (viii) Registration of Assurances.

**Registration Offices.**

**72.** The total number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices in the State including the Special Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was 61 and 21 respectively as in the previous year.

**Registration of documents.**

**73.** The total number of registrations during the year under report was 1,34,345 against 1,23,260 in the preceding year showing an increase of 11,085 in the number of documents registered, the percentage of increase being 8·9. The increase in the number of registrations and in receipts is attributable to the favourable seasonal conditions and also to the slight improvement in trade condition. There was an increase in the number of registrations in all the Districts except Chitaldrug. Of these, 130,834

related to immovable property, of which 104,677 were compulsorily and 26,157 optionally registrable. Of the remaining documents, 2,626 related to movable property, 905 were wills and three were documents granting power to adopt. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,03,60,383-7-11 against Rs. 3,98,41,547 in the year previous, showing an increase of 1·3 per cent. The total value of property mentioned in wills and authorities to adopt registered in Book III during the year was Rs. 7,30,839 against Rs. 7,42,530 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,691 or nearly 1·5 per cent. The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 4,378 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 17,389-13-0 against Rs. 8,282 in the previous year.

Finance.

**74**. The revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 3,04,404 against Rs. 2,92,249 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 12,155. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,035 against Rs. 1,77,453. The decrease of Rs. 4,418 is due to the continuance of the cut in salaries, the non-filling up of vacancies and the adoption of other measures of economy. Exclusive of the income and expenditure of Rs. 1,730 and Rs. 1,628 respectively of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office, the net surplus in favour of the Department was Rs. 1,31,267 or nearly 43·1 per cent of the total income against Rs. 1,14,921 or nearly 43·3 per cent of the total income in the preceding year.

Inspections.

**75**. All the Sub-Registry Offices were inspected either by the Inspector-General or by the District Registrar or by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices, the number of offices inspected by them being 11, 78 and 79 respectively. The District Registrars of Mysore, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur inspected their own offices. The District Registry Offices of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Districts and 11 Sub-Registry Offices were inspected by the Inspector-General. Besides the usual inspections, surprise visits were paid to 22 Sub-Registry Offices, by the Inspector-General, District Registrars, and *ex-officio* Inspectors. No serious irregularities were noticed.

**76.** The following changes were made in the Law and Rules relating to Registration:— General.

(*a*) Rule 36 of the Registration Rules was amended requiring all the registering officers to obtain the thumb impressions of the presenters of documents also with effect from 1st May 1933.

(*b*) The Land Mortgage Bank and Land Mortgage Societies were exempted from payment of Registration fee in respect of instruments relating to the business of the bank or the societies and executed by or on behalf of the Land Mortgage Bank or the Societies or by an officer or member of the Bank or a Society, by himself or jointly with others, irrespective of the fact whether such executants are or are not members of the Bank or the Society.

(*c*) A note was added to Article 10 of the Table of Registration fees, stating that, when in the course of attendance at a private residence, a registering officer is required to record in respect of the same instrument, the admission of persons not entitled to the concession, the request may, if possible, be complied with, without the levy of any additional fee.

## (ix) Municipal Administration.

**77.** The number of Municipalities in the State during the year remained the same as in the year previous. There were at the end of the year two City Municipalities, 38 Town Municipalities and 66 Minor Municipalities, thus bringing the total number to 106 Municipalities. Number of Municipalities.

**78.** The three separate Bills for City, Town and Minor Municipalities, which were passed by the Legislative Council, received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in June 1933 and were promulgated into law with effect from 1st August 1933. Municipal Regulations and Rules.

**79.** In Bangalore City, the number of Councillors at the beginning of the year was 31, including the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, who had been appointed as President of the Municipal Council under Section 23 (10) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906, owing to the resignation of the office by the non-official President. After the election of another non-official President, the number of Councillors was 30, of whom 20 were elected Constitution. (*a*) Bangalore City.

and 10 nominated. The Municipal Council held 31 meetings during the year, of which 12 were ordinary, nine adjourned and ten special, against 64 in the previous year, of which 12 were ordinary, 22 adjourned and 30 special, the average attendance per meeting being 18·90 against 17·97 in the previous year. The Municipal Council continued to have a Municipal Commissioner.

(b) Mysore City.

The boundary of the Mysore City Municipality was extended so as to include Kyathamanahalli village. The area of the Municipality as thus extended was 12·75 square miles against 11·75 square miles, which was the area before the inclusion of Kyathamanahalli in the Municipality.

As in the previous year, the Municipal Council consisted of an official President appointed by Government and 29 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and 9 nominated. The Municipal Council held 23 meetings during the year of which 12 were ordinary, 5 adjourned and 6 special against 15 in the previous year, of which 12 were ordinary and 3 special, the average attendance being 20 against 22 in the previous year.

(c) Other Municipalities.

Of the other Municipal Councils, those of Tumkur, Tiptur, Anekal, Chikmagalur, Dodballapur and Malur continued to have non-official Presidents. The Municipal Council of Sagar ceased to exercise the privilege of having a non-official elected President, since on the resignation of the last incumbent, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sagar Sub-Division was appointed as *ex-officio* President. The Municipal Councils of T.-Narsipur, Bannur, Chitaldrug and Konanur were reconstituted during the year. The total strength of members of all the Municipalities, except the two City Municipalities, on the last day of the year was 1560, of whom 749 were elected members, 510 were non-officials nominated by Government and the rest salaried servants of Government. The number of meetings held by these Councils was 1596, of which 900 were ordinary, 317 special and the rest were adjourned meetings.

Finances.

**80**. The revenue and expenditure of the several Municipal Councils in the State during the year were Rs. 37,05,121 and Rs. 39,39,004 respectively, against Rs. 37,46,207 and Rs. 37,23,829 respectively during the previous year. As in the the previous year, Government made a grant of Rs. 25,000 for improvement of

water-supply in towns and Rs. 40,C00 for improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities. Grants of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively were made to the Bangalore City Municipality and the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for improvement works.

**Water Supply and Drainage.**

**81.** *Bangalore City.*—The control of water-supply in the City continued to vest with the Public Works Department. The new reservoir at Thippagondanahalli was completed and water is being supplied to Bangalore from it from 15th March 19 3, the inauguration of the Water Works having been performed by His Highness the Maharaja. Sanction was accorded for laying a sub-main sewer passing along Balepet and Sultanpet at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for the disposal of the sullage of the adjoining lanes on both sides of these roads.

*Mysore City.*—The control of water-supply to Mysore City vested in the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Improvements to the distribution system to the extent of Rs. 17,849 were carried out during the year in connection with the laying of sub-mains and providing public taps in Mysore City. There were two breakdowns in the head works during the year. With a view to effect improvements calculated to prevent such breakdowns, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was given as an outright grant and the balance as a loan to the Municipality.

*Other Municipalities.*—The schemes of water-supply to Dodballapur, Hosadurga, Madhugiri and Malur towns were sanctioned. Projects for water supply to Hole-Narsipur, Konanur, Kunigal, Seringapatam, Devanhalli and Channapatna Towns were under consideration. The schemes of water supply to French-Rocks at a cost of Rs. 28,230 and to Bhadravati at a cost of Rs. 9,000, both of which were under the consideration of Government, have since been sanctioned. A fourth borewell was successfully sunk at Arsikere. Action was taken to extend the water supply scheme to Hosaline by the Hassan Municipality, and two estimates aggregating Rs. 17,323 were sanctioned for the extension of the water supply scheme at Tiptur to parts of the town not served before. The control of water supply continued to vest in the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

A drainage scheme for Chamarajnagar at a cost of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned and drainage schemes

were in progress at Davangere, Tarikere, Hiriyur and Molakalmuru.

City Improvements: (a) Bangalore City.

**82.** A sum of Rs. 52,316 was spent during the year for the improvement of Bangalore City. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned, to be drawn out of the reserves at the credit of the Municipality, for tarring important roads and thorough fares out of the reserves at the credit of the Municipality and a total length of eight miles of roads was tarred at a cost of Rs. 79,206. The other works carried out during the year were the construction of shops on the main drain on the Avenue Road, the sewage pipe line from the Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills to the outfalls of Jacksandra tank and the linking of Malleswaram outfall sewer to the newly laid sewer at the Mysore Spinning and Weaving Mills. With a view to enable the Municipality to take up City Improvement Schemes, such as drainage, town extension, improvement of water supply, etc., the Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 9,00,000 to the Municipality, with permission to draw the amount in instalments as and when required.

(b) Mysore City.

The Mysore City Municipal Council executed the following works during the year:—

(i) Tarring of roads at a cost of Rs. 49,429.

(ii) Construction of shops in the west wing of Devaraj Market at a cost of Rs. 18,405 out of the contributions of Rs. 10,000 each, received from *Dharmaprakasa* Rao Bahadur D. Banumiah and Mr. Raja Ram Mudaliar towards the maintenance cost of Sri Mallamma Milk Centre and Subramanya Milk Centre.

(iii) Construction of Milk Centres and Sisuvihars at a cost of Rs. 27,973.

The City Improvement works in Mysore were continued to be carried out by a Board of trustees which consists of an *ex-officio* Chairman, who is also President of the Mysore Municipal Council, and eight members, of whom two were elected by the City Municipal Council, three were appointed *ex-officio* and three were nominated by Government. The total amount available for expenditure during the year including the State grant of Rs. 50,000 was Rs. 2,21,959, out of which Rs. 1,01,752 was spent on works and establishment and Rs. 81,445 went to suspense accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,762. A sum of Rs. 9,578 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 23,423 on drainage and sanitation, Rs. 21,996 on establishment and the rest on minor items.

Three model houses were newly constructed in Narasimharaja Mohalla out of the Narasimharaja Building Funds and three more houses for the use of the Military pensioners were under construction in the same Mohalla. Of the 16 model houses that were under construction in the Vani Vilas Mohalla, eight were completed during the year and the remaining eight were nearing completion.

**Other Town Improvement Works.**

**83.** A combined female dispensary was opened at Anekal and another at Sira during the year and sanction was accorded to the proposal for the construction of a Maternity Hospital at Yedatore. The work of providing electric lights to Devanhalli, Maddur, Sarjapur, Goribidnur and Hoskote were completed and the schemes for providing electric power for lighting and industrial purposes at Chikmagalur, Malur, Chamarajnagar, Gubbi, Madhugiri and Chintamani towns were under consideration.

Sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Seringapatam Municipality for the levy of Pilgrim and Visitors Tax in the Municipality. The scheme of tarring roads was taken up by the Davangere Municipality and a sum of Rs. 12,384 was spent on this work during the year. The construction of a new building for the High School at Bowringpet at a cost of Rs. 12,350 was in progress.

**Public Health.**

**84.** Public Health in Bangalore and Mysore Cities was generally satisfactory during the year. Anti-malarial operations under the special staff continued to show appreciable progress.

In the Mysore City, the manufacture of compost out of street rubbish and night soil was continued during the year and 2,400 tons of compost were manufactured against 1,811 tons in the previous year, the total amount realised therefrom being Rs. 6,987. Both the City Municipal Councils continued to evince great interest in maternity and Child Welfare work, and Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were organised. In the Mysore City, buildings were constructed for the three Milk Centres, one of which was declared opened by ex-King Alphonso of Spain.

## (x) Administration of District and Village Panchayet Funds.

**Number of District Boards.**

**85.** The number of District Boards was eight as in the previous year.

**Composition of District Boards.**

**86.** The sanctioned strength of the District Boards was 308 members, of whom 212 were elected members, 59 were non-officials nominated by the Government and the remaining 37 *ex-officio* members. During the year, 48 meetings were held by the Boards, the average attendance at each meeting being 3·07 officials, and 27·56 non-officials or 30·63 in all against an average strength of 38·5 for each Board. All the District Boards with the exception of those at Bangalore and Mysore were reconstituted with effect from the 1st June 1933.

**Finances of the District Boards.**

**87.** The income and expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 28,80,368 and Rs. 26,71,023 against Rs. 36,19,663 and Rs. 38,15,830 respectively in the previous year. The income under Service Heads amounted to Rs. 14,13,781 of which Rs. 7,70,094 was from the allotment of local cess, Rs. 1,23,050 from tolls, Rs. 51,020 from contributions and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. The expenditure under Service Heads amounted to Rs. 16,86,354, of which Rs. 6,15,248 was spent on Public Works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,91,667 on public works executed by the Civil Department, Rs. 1,33,569 on administration and collection, Rs. 67,083 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,52,890 on medical relief and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

**Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.**

**88.** As in the previous year, there was a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of the Kolar Gold Fields. The strength of the Board was raised from 16 to 20 during the year with a view to give adequate representation to the rate-payers of some of the Village Panchayets which were brought under the jurisdiction of the Board. The Board was reconstituted during the year on this basis and consisted of 20 members, of whom seven were *ex-officio* and the remaining 13 were non-official members. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board and two by the Government and the remaining four were elected by the rate-payers. Nine meetings were held, the average attendance being 6·11 officials and 8·89 non-officials or 15·00 in all. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,36,235 and Rs. 1,36,318 respectively against Rs. 1,33,357 and Rs. 1,34,067 respectively in the previous year. The Mining Board continued to contribute Rs. 6,000 for medical relief, and the Village Panchayets in the area

under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed a sum of Rs. 2,479, being one-half of the collections out of the obligatory taxes levied by the Panchayets.

Village Panchayets.

**89**. The number of Village Panchayets increased from 10,583 to 10,599 during the year. The increase in the number of Village Panchayets is due to the splitting up of the old group of Village Panchayets at the time of their reconstitution.

Almost all the Village Panchayets levied obligatory taxes and sanction was accorded to 12 Village Panchayets for levying optional taxes during the year. The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1932-33 including the arrears of previous years aggregated Rs. 43,70,814. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,79,449 was realised including remission. The collection work was not satisfactory during the year, due partly to the prevalent economic depression and partly to the negligence of the Village Panchayets themselves in not taking timely and effective steps to collect their dues. A considerable portion of the outstanding arrears relate to the old Panchayets and Unions and instructions have been issued for writing off irrecoverable items and for the prompt collection of recoverable dues.

Out of the Government grant of Rs. 56,800 for Rural Reconstruction work for the year, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was placed at the disposal of the Village Panchayets for undertaking Village Improvement works. Besides this grant, a sum of Rs. 50,000 for drinking water wells and Rs. 65,000, for tube wells were sanctioned during the year.

The Village Panchayets continued to evince considerable interest in providing water facilities in the villages and improving their sanitary condition. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for distribution of quinine to the residents of the villages affected by malaria in the Irwin Canal area. Communal labour has been made free use of for eradicating lantana and other rank vegetation, constructing drains, laying out roads, etc. Some of the Village Panchayets were entrusted with the management of schools, muzrai institutions, tanks, village forests and topes. A number of Village Panchayets have taken up electric lights and some have, with their accumulated funds, undertaken the laying out of village extensions, construction of village halls, dispensaries, school buildings

and providing drinking water wells. Rules were issued under the amended Village Panchayet Regulation for regulating the raising of loans by Village Panchayets for carrying out such works.

A scheme for the employment of a special staff for each District for the execution of village improvement works, such as, laying out roads, formation of extensions, etc., out of the accumulated funds of the Village Panchayets has just been sanctioned.

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# CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## (i) Season and Rainfall.

**1.** The rainfall during both the calendar and official year was much higher than in the preceding calender and official year and the average for the State was higher than the normal average. The Mungar and Hingar rains were timely and well distributed, except in a few parts of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. All the tanks in the State except some in the Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District, received a good supply of water. In the Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District, many tanks that had not filled for over 15 years discharged during the year and some of the talapariges, which had dried up completely for many years, came into action again. The Sulekere tank in the Shimoga District received full supply and discharged for nearly three months. The Vani Vilas Sagara also filled during the year and continuous supply of water for cultivation was given during summer as a special case.

No scarcity of drinking water was felt anywhere during the year and the condition of the crops was generally good.

**2.** The following table shows the average rainfall in each District according to seasons:—

| District | South-west Monsoon | | North-east Monsoon | | Total | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April 1932 to September 1932 | Average | October 1932 to March 1933 | Average | April 1932 to March 1933 | |
| Bangalore ... | 21·1 | 21·9 | 14·4 | 9·1 | 35·5 | 31·0 |
| Kolar ... | 21·0 | 19·3 | 13·4 | 9·9 | 34·4 | 28·2 |
| Tumkur ... | 19·2 | 18·3 | 16·3 | 7·8 | 35·5 | 26·1 |
| Mysore ... | 22·4 | 18·5 | 13·7 | 9·6 | 36·1 | 28·1 |
| Hassan ... | 42·7 | 28·7 | 15·3 | 10·0 | 58·0 | 38·7 |
| Shimoga ... | 67·1 | 49·4 | 13·7 | 7·6 | 80·8 | 57·0 |
| Kadur ... | 77·5 | 63·2 | 16·5 | 10·3 | 94·0 | 73·5 |
| Chitaldrug ... | 21·5 | 15·4 | 14·6 | 6·6 | 36·1 | 22·0 |
| Average for the State. | 33·7 | 27·4 | 14·6 | 8·7 | 48·3 | 36·1 |

3. The highest rainfall for the year was 369·41 inches recorded at Agumbe in the Shimoga District and the lowest was 14·11 inches at Burudugunte in Kolar District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar town in Shimoga District where 14·85 inches were recorded on the 3rd August 1932.

4. The following statement shows the average out-turn in annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report and the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

Out-turn of select crops in terms of annas.

| District | Paddy | | Ragi | | Horse-gram | | Cholam | | Sugar-cane | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
| Bangalore ... | 9·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 13·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | ... | ... | 10·00 | 13·00 |
| Kolar ... ... | 6·00 | 9·00 | 7·00 | 12·00 | 6·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 9·00 | 7·00 | 10·00 |
| Tumkur ... | 8·00 | 11·00 | 6·00 | 10·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·30 | 9·00 | 9·10 | 10·00 |
| Mysore ... | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 11·00 | 10·00 | 11·00 | 9·50 | 9·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 |
| Hassan ... | 10·00 | 11·00 | 9·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 | 8·00 | 5·00 | 5·00 | 10·00 | 11·00 |
| Shimoga ... | 10·00 | 12·00 | 8·00 | 7·00 | 8·00 | 7·00 | 5·00 | 5·00 | 9·00 | 10·00 |
| Kadur ... | 11·70 | 12·00 | 11·50 | 8·66 | 14·00 | 8·40 | 11·90 | 10·60 | 13·30 | 9·60 |
| Chitaldrug ... | 8·44 | 10·46 | 8·11 | 7·43 | 7·55 | 8·44 | 8·77 | 7·55 | 10·22 | 11·31 |
| Average ... | 9·45 | 11·18 | 8·44 | 9·76 | 9·31 | 8·98 | 6·68 | 8·15 | 9·72 | 10·49 |

## (ii) Agriculture.

Area cropped.

5. The area under occupation during the year 1932-33 was 7,947,016 acres and the total area cropped was 6,614,171 acres, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 7,975,639 acres and 6,575,488 acres respectively. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation was 16·8 against 17·25 in the previous year.

The following table shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops as compared with the preceding year :—

| Sl. No. | Nature of crop | 1931–32 | 1932–33 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| 1 | Paddy ... | 729,888 | 769,379 | +39,491 |
| 2 | Ragi ... | 2,260,249 | 2,309,458 | +49,209 |
| 3 | Horse-gram ... | 766,587 | 805,075 | +38,498 |
| 4 | Cholam ... | 674,346 | 685,386 | +11,040 |
| 5 | Sugar-cane ... | 36,076 | 42,186 | +6,111 |
| 6 | Cotton ... | 83,220 | 87,936 | +4,716 |

Seasonal Conditions.

**6.** There was generally very heavy rainfall during the year and the seasons for most crops were good. Paddy and sugar-cane very greatly benefited. Owing to heavy rains, areca suffered from *koleroga* even to the end of the season, but damage was kept down by general spray ing. The yield of coffee was normal to above normal. Yields of cotton and other dry crops were good generally. The later heavy rains caused considerable damage to the harvested crop of ragi, discoloring and otherwise making the grain less fit for seed purposes. Both water and fodder for cattle were plentiful throughout the year. Prices of agricultural produce of all kinds except coffee and areca continued to rule very low and consequently the sale of agricultural implements, manures and other articles was affected to some extent.

Chemical Section.

**7.** The Chemical Section continued during the year experiments already laid out on the different farms on the more important crops of the State such as paddy, sugar-cane, ragi, coffee and arecanut. Manurial experiments on the Coffee Farm have indicated that with proper manuring the tendency for a bumper crop to be always followed by a poor crop can be largely mitigated, as a lean crop is followed only after two bumper crops. The complete manures have given the highest yields. The areca manuring experiments on the Marthur Farm which have been in progress since 1926-27 have been brought together and interpreted by statistical methods and the conclusion, that a garden once brought into good condition may be manured once in three years, is confirmed. The yield of sugar-cane has also been shown to be capable of large increase by the use of a larger dose of sulphate of ammonia (5 cwts. per acre). The value of compost manure has

been demonstrated and this has taken the place of cattle manure on the large sugar-cane farms in the Irwin Canal area where some 2,500 tons have been used. Pot experiments of paddy and ragi have also yielded valuable results. The section continued to supervise the manufacture of compost on the Mysore Sewage Farm. The section also continued the investigations on 13 different kinds of plant material with regard to their insecticidal value and encouraging results have been indicated. The work on the honge oil as an insecticide has led to important results and a honge oil and resin soap has been prepared which compares very favourably with the fish oil resin soap, and has accordingly been arranged to be manufactured in the Government Soap Factory.

Mycological Section.

8. The study of important plant diseases has continued as well as work on the different kinds of spraying materials and spraying appliances. The work of spraying of coffee against leaf disease was attended with great success and about 20,000 acres of coffee were sprayed during the year. Spraying against areca Koleroga was also very popular and spray materials for about 9,000 acres of areca were distributed to the areca garden owners. Two Co-operative Societies, one in Sagar and another in Sorab, undertook the supply of spraying materials to the garden owners within their jurisdiction. Work in connection with the Anaberoga of arecanuts has shown that we can produce the disease by artificial inoculation. This is the first step in the study of measures for controlling the disease.

Cheap vegetable oils such as groundnut oil and honge oil were tried with very satisfactory results as spreaders in spray mixtures, used in spraying against coffee and areca diseases. The fungicidal properties of these oils was also tested as a remedy for betel-vine mildew and found to be quite effective.

Entomological Section.

9. The laboratory and field work have continued on the usual lines. Demonstrations against avare pod borer pest were conducted in 59 villages in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. An important pest dealt with in the year on a large scale was the paddy case worms in the channel tracts of the French-Rocks Sub-Division. The timely adoption of the method of kerosining the water in the paddy plots and disturbing the plants systematically rendered the area completely free from the pest. Against the coffee borer beetle, work was continued with tar washes.

The work with the sugar-cane borer parasites was continued in the year, though it has been difficult to assess the exact reduction in damage produced by this method. A number of different kinds of plant materials used generally as fish poisons have been continued to be investigated for their insecticidal value and Mundulia Suberosa has been found to be a very promising material. The work of introducing bee-keeping in the State has been expanded and 75 colonies of bees were established in the year. The Entomologist also visited Ceylon for studies in connection with rearing of Queen Bees. The Section also undertook the training of young men in Bee-keeping methods.

Botanical Section.

**10.** For the Hain Ragi tract in addition to the strains H22 and H2, four new selections of dry land ragi and one of irrigated ragi have been found promising. For the Kar ragi tract, 16 strains were under study and five of them were found to be very promising; and 40 pallas of seed of these were made available from the Kar Ragi Station. H. M. 320 sugar-cane, the product of this Department, still continued, however, to lead and the whole of the Irwin Canal tract of nearly 3,000 acres is one solid block under this variety. Among paddy varieties, large quantities of three new strains evolved on the Nagenhalli Paddy Breeding Station which were found to yield higher than G. E. B. 24 were distributed. Over two hundred selections of paddy were studied on the paddy Breeding Station. About 60 pallas of the three strains of S. 246, S. 12 and S. 236 were raised and distributed. A number of other selections from the main varieties of paddy in the channel tracts of the State have been found promising and arrangements for the multiplication of the best strains were made on the Irwin Canal Farm. For the Malnad area, three new strains of paddy were found very promising amongst the pure strains tested on the Marthur Farm and these are being multiplied for seed purposes. Work on cotton has related to the raising of pure seed of selection 69 for the seed farms and to the production of new types by careful hybridisation. For the study of doddahatti, a small farm was opened in Singapur Kaval lands and the comparative trials of the different strains were commenced during the year.

A scheme subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the breeding of the thick varieties of sugar-cane came into force in the year, the work being

under the control of the Economic Botanist. Considerable progress has been made in the planting of thousands of seedlings and the trial of varieties both on the Hebbal Farm and the Irwin Canal Farm.

**Agricultural Engineering.**

**11.** Ploughs manufactured by the Cooper Engineering Works and certain local manufacturers were tested for their fitness for Mysore conditions. Improved ploughs and cultivators made in Hassan by a local firm were tested and found fairly satisfactory and were recommended for sale. A large number of jaggory boiling outfits for improved furnaces were made in the Hebbal Workshop for distribution. The new seed drill designed by the Department was used for large scale trials. Cheap honey extractors have been designed and made in the Hebbal Workshop for distribution and a type costing only Rs. 6 was designed and supplied for test. A bullock-drawn implement for putting up field bunds has been designed with a view to cut down the cost due to manual labour.

**Agricultural Education.**

**12.** The Hebbal Agricultural School had a total strength of 84 in the three classes. From the final year class, 29 students sat for the examination and 21 passed. The School is increasing in popularity and there are 100 students on the roll in the current year. The vernacular schools at Chikkanahalli, Hassan and Ramakrishnapur also had a successful year. The Hassan Agricultural School has recently been transferred to the management of the Hassan District Board.

**Experimental Farms.**

**13.** The area of the Hebbal Farm was increased from about 100 acres to over 500 acres by the addition of the Hebbal Rifle Range. About one hundred acres out of the new land were brought into cultivation. In addition to the breeding work already referred to, experiments on manurial and varietal tests were conducted on ragi, groundnuts, paddy and sugar-cane.

On the Babbur Farm, the supply of seed cocoanuts and seedlings from the best palms to the public was commenced in the year and nurseries were put down for raising seedlings from the very best trees for future planting on the Farm. Seedlings raised from seed nuts, brought from Java from trees reputed to have given very high yields, were planted out in the garden during the year.

Work on pepper on the Marthur Farm was extended to supplying a large number of cuttings from the high yielding vines to garden owners. Ginger and

pine-apples and the newly planted coffee on the Marthur Farm have been thriving very well and promise to be a profitable introduction in that area.

Spraying experiments on the Coffee Fårm have led to a marked increase in the area sprayed by planters and in the use of hose type of sprayers on the larger estates. Researches by the Scientific Officer have led to the discovery of two strains of leaf diseases which behave differently and to quicker methods of testing resistance to disease of coffee plants in the seedling stage itself. Special training courses in spraying and grafting methods were held and 21 estate writers and six maistries from private estates attended the course.

On the Irwin Canal Farm, the whole cane crop of 200 acres was cut and supplied for seed purposes in that tract. This area was ratooned, the ratoon showing a remarkably good stand; a further 140 acres were planted bringing up the area under standing cane to 340 acres. Manurial experiments demonstrated the value of compost and also demonstrated that no special manuring is required with potash on these soils. Experiments on the irrigation requirements of sugar-cane have been in progress.

**Demonstration and Propaganda.**

**14.** The District work has continued on the usual lines; but owing to restricted grants for demonstration purposes by the District Boards and by the Department itself, the demonstration of improved implements, jaggory boiling and other improvements could be carried on only to a small extent. Nevertheless, the bulk of the work in respect of the supply of improved implements, seeds of different crops, and manures, inspections of estates and other items have not suffered. The sale of implements on the other hand has improved; the number of improved ploughs sold rose from 901 last year to 1,657 in the present year; the number of improved sugar-cane mills likewise rose from 34 in 1931-32 to 52 in 1932-33; and the total of all implements rose from 3,097 to 4,775. The popularisation of the new types of ploughs designed and made in the Central Industrial Workshop was very satisfactory, the number of the ploughs sold during the year being 1,015. The total quantity of improved strains of ragi distributed through the A and B type seed farms was 684·69 pallas.

The work on the construction of areca driers in Shimoga Malnad was further developed and seven new

driers were constructed bringing the total constructed to 25. The scheme of takkavi loans for the purchase and supply of artificial manures for paddy sanctioned for the Yedatore and other channel tracts in Mysore was availed of by raiyats and manure worth Rs. 537-8-0 was supplied in the year under the scheme. The Agricultural Inspector's depots continued to be popular and the sale of seeds and implements amounted to Rs. 1,17,805 as against Rs. 58,640 in the previous year.

The District staff undertook the inspection of estates in connection with electric pumping installations, which are now gradually increasing.

The area under selection 69 cotton further increased in the year, the acreage being 32,622 acres, or nearly 50 per cent of the cotton area of Chitaldrug. Co-operative marketing of selection 69 cotton also developed and cotton in pressed bales and seed was sold by the Maradihalli Co-operative Society to the value of Rs. 27,225 in the year against Rs. 19,000 in the previous year. Work in co-operation with Village Panchayets and Co-operative Societies, though somewhat restricted owing to the stringent financial condition, was continued and articles to the value of Rs. 19,718 were sold to these bodies.

Sugar-cane cultivation and the Sugar Factory.

**15** The development of outstanding importance in the year is the expension in the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal tract and the work in connection with the Sugar Factory at Mandya. A new Assistant Director's Circle was created in Mandya with a special staff for the purpose of inducing raiyats to cultivate sugar-cane and undertake sugar cane cultivation on Government land with a budget of Rs. 3,32,200, the amount including a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for being advanced to raiyats for seed, manures, implements and cultivation expenses. The actual progress to the end of the year under all heads is given below :--

| | |
|---|---|
| Area planted on Government land in Kodihalli, Mallagere, Satnur and Ganadal. | 886 acres. |
| Area planted by Raiyats ... ... | 2,047 acres. |
| Cash advances ... ... | Rs. 24,521 |
| Implements supplied ... ... | „ 10,070-12-0 |
| Manures supplied ... ... | „ 63,013-9-0 |

General

**16.** An important scheme sanctioned during the year under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural

Research and started towards the end of the year under report relates to the enquiry regarding the cost of cultivation of sugar-cane and cotton. The scheme is to continue for 3½ years, the cost of Rs. 16,030 being borne by the Council. Six villages have been taken up for the work in typical tracts throughout the State, each in charge of a Village Investigator. The work is supervised by a District Supervisor under the general direction of the Deputy Director of Agriculture at Headquarters.

The total sales of implements during the year amounted to Rs. 51,000 against Rs. 46,000 in the previous year. The new type of K. M. and Mysore pattern ploughs have become popular, the sales being 1,015 against 155 in the previous year.

The collection of oil cake arrears during the year amounted to Rs. 1,230 including Rs. 513 written off the accounts leaving a balance still to be collected of Rs. 5,808 against the sum of Rs. 7,038 shown in the last year's report.

**Live Stock Section.**

17. The Amrit Mahal Department was merged in the Live Stock Section of the Department, during the re-organization ordered in Government Order D. 322-89 A and E 64-30-14, dated the 16th—17th July 1931.

The number of Amrit Mahal herds was reduced from 15 to 11 during the year. One Range was abolished completely and another partly effecting a savings of Rs. 5,892. The demand for the year under all sources of revenue was Rs. 56,618-6-10 against Rs. 58,111-13-1 in the previous year. The collection amounted to Rs. 38,167-13-4.

The scheme of aided cattle breeding sanctioned by Government was given effect to in the year under report and eight breeders were selected to whom 800 cows, 199 calves and eight bulls were sold, and an area of 16,000 acres of kaval leased out. The anticipated financial realization of the scheme will be about Rs. 25,840 out of which the first instalment of Rs. 7,737-12-0 was collected. A further annual income of Rs. 1,600 from the lease of the kavals is expected as also a net reduction of Rs. 5,852 in the expenditure of the Amrit Mahal Budget. Under the scheme sanctioned by Government for supplying Amrit Mahal bullocks for training to the several farms, 67 pairs were supplied.

During the year, 3,350 acres and nine guntas of kaval were set free for cultivation and surrendered to the Revenue Department and a further surrender of 23,963 acres is proposed.

From the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur, 55 breeding bulls in all were sold in the year to the Village Panchayets. The total strength of live stock was 873 head against 736 in the previous year and the health and condition of the cattle was very satisfactory.

Sixty-three of the animals on the Farm were protected against Rinderpest by the new method of inoculation with Goat Virus as part of the experiment undertaken in the year at the Serum Institute and subsequent tests with bovine virus on these animals show that the protection had resulted.

From the Sheep Farms, 13 cross-bred rams have been supplied. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association sold 15,427 lbs. of wool. The membership of the Association rose from 180 to 192.

### (iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the Silk Industry.

18. The condition of the Silk Industry in Mysore which was bad in 1931-32 became worse during the current year due to the continued slump in the silk trade and the abnormal competition of cheap foreign raw silk and silk yarn. The export of Mysore silk to other parts of India which amounted to 866,000 lbs. in 1925-26 declined to 566,800 lbs. during the year 1932-33. Foreign silks and silk piece goods displaced the indigenous silk in India and were sold at prices far lower than the actual cost of production of silk in Mysore.

On the representations of His Highness' Government and the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India referred the question of affording protection to the indigenous silk industry to the Indian Tariff Board in December 1932 for investigation and report. The Tariff Board have submitted their report and it is hoped that the Government of India will pass orders very early affording protection to the silk industry. Representations have also been made to the Government of India to afford relief to the indigenous silk industry under "The Safe-Guarding of Industries Act" passed recently.

Area under Mulberry.

**19.** The total area under mulberry in the State was 36,653 acres and 3 guntas against 35,694 acres and 12 guntas in 1931-32. About 3,000 saplings were supplied to sericulturists of the various districts free of cost to popularise the planting of mulberry trees. About 42 cart loads of green mulberry cuttings were also supplied free to sericulturists from the gardens attached to the Government Silk Farms.

Seed supply.

**20.** The number of Government grainages was six as in the last year. They prepared altogether 1,690,505 disease-free layings including the free examination of moths of seed cocoons of sericulturists, as against 1,542,723 layings prepared during 1931-32, and supplied 1,682,836 layings to the Sericulturists and farms in the State against 1,440,486 layings supplied during 1931-32. There were 15 aided grainages in active operation and 499 seed rearers. There has been considerable improvement in the work of the aided grainages, and they are becoming popular and serving the needs of the sericulturists in these days of trade depression. The free supply of disease-free layings to seed rearers amounted to 232,379 against 144,067 in 1931-32. The selected seed rearers put on the market about 40,000,000 of good seed cocoons against 25,000,000 in 1931-32. There were 22 Sericultural Co-operative Societies as against 21 in 1931-32.

Apart from the Co-operative Societies at Sidlaghatta, Mellur and Bylenarasapur which have been recognised as aided grainages, the other societies prepared and supplied 180,793 disease-free layings against 143,460 during 1931-32. The Sericultural Co-operative Societies in Sidlaghatta and Hoskote areas prepared chawki worms and distributed them to the rearers as the demand for chawki was great. The 14 active societies had on the roll 394 members during the year who put on the market about 169,000 lbs. of cocoons which were purchased by Government Filature and by private reelers.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 5,290 were granted for the improvement of sericulture. The recoveries from people to whom loans have been granted amounted to Rs. 6,634-2-4.

Filature and Reeling.

**21.** The Government Filature worked throughout the year. The number of basins was increased from 18 at the beginning of the year to 34 at the end of the year. All steps have been taken to improve the quality of silk

produced in the Filature by rectifying the defects in consultation with the Weaving Expert. There was no demand for silk waste.

There was no demand for Mysore Domestic Basins during the year due to the continued depression in the silk trade. Most of the domestic basin owners stopped work during the greater part of the year for want of demand for their silk. One reeling class was conducted for six months in Sidlaghatta and 15 students were trained in the methods of reeling, cooking, preparation of cocoons, preparation of waste and silk examination including skeining.

**Experimental and Propaganda Work.**

**22.** The Laboratory attached to the Experimental Section at Channapatna was fitted up during the year, to carry on research work on the embryology of silkworms.

The following are some of the most important experiments undertaken during the year:—

(1) Rearing of foreign races of silk worms for continuing the races for propaganda purposes for preparing cross-breeds.

(2) Determination of suitability of various cross-breeds to the different seasons of the year.

(3) Finding out the comparative merits of the leaves of bush and tree mulberry by rearing worms on them separately.

(4) Improving the indigenous Mysore race of silk worms by selective breeding.

(5) Genetical work with a view to evolve new races.

(6) Experiments on the refrigeration of eggs for practical grainage purposes.

(7) Comparative study of local male and female mulberry.

(8) Multiplication of mulberry.

(9) Experiments on spraying to remove Mildew disease.

The staff on propaganda work in the several important sericultural centres constantly visited the rearing houses of sericulturists and instructed them in improved methods of rearing, raising mulberry topes and planting mulberry trees on the borders of their mulberry gardens. Methods of rearing cross-breed worms were also taught.

Moths of seed cocoons brought by the sericulturist were freely examined in the Government Grainages at Channapatna, Kolar, and Sidlaghatta with a view to convince the raiyats regarding the advantages of selecting seeds for their further rearing by microscopic examination.

**Silk Weaving Factory.**

**23.** There were ten looms in the Factory at the beginning of the year. As the demand for Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette increased, ten additional looms were

purchased and five single shuttle looms were converted to two shuttle box looms so as to manufacture Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette.

As it was found that the preparatory machines were not capable of supplying sufficient quantity of twisted silk even after working all the 24 hours, arrangements were made to get two winding machines, one doubling plant, two twisting machines and other preparatory machines.

The Weaving Section produced 8,774 yards of Crepe-de-Chine and 10,939 yards of Georgette, 464 yards of Coating, 1,222 yards of Satin and other kinds of silk fabrics, the total quantity of cloth manufactured in the Factory being 21,399 yards.

In the Dyeing Section 24,690 yards of cloth were dyed and finished. One thousand and three hundred yards of cloth belonging to private persons were also dyed and finished in this Section. The fabrics manufactured in the Factory are superior in quality to the foreign silks and have received appreciation from the public and are finding a market in Bombay and Northern India.

## (iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious Diseases.

**24.** The total cattle mortality due to rinderpest, *viz.*, 1,065 was the lowest on record and this result has been achieved by the strict vigilence and prompt measures adopted by the Civil Veterinary Department to control the spread of the disease. During the last seven years, about 700,000 head of cattle have been protected. Inoculation with Goat Virus as a protection against the disease has proved more effective than the S.S. (Serum Simultaneous) method of inoculation. The number of animals protected against rinderpest by the Serum Simultaneous and Goat Virus method of inoculation was 22,127 and 520 respectively against 49,167 and 110 in the year 1931-32. The mortality from Black Quarter and Anthrax was 4517 and 2705 respectively, against 4966 and 3125 respectively, in the year 1931-32. The number of animals protected against Black Quarter, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Anthrax and Sheep-pox was 86,725, 17,905, 2879 and 4725 respectively, against 53,215, 11,711, 3272 and 8583 in 1931-32. Foot and Mouth disease prevailed rather severely in all the Districts of the State and the

mortality from this disease during the year was 1611 against 515 in the previous year. Sheep-pox prevailed in a mild form in all the Districts of the State except Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur. The total mortality among cattle from contagious diseases was 16,503 against 15,623 in the year 1931-32.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

**25.** The total number of veterinary institutions in the State was 60 as in 1931-32. The building which is being constructed by Sowcar Sive Gowda at Saklespur for locating the Veterinary dispensary is nearing completion. Some philanthropic gentlemen have offered to build different blocks of buildings required for a veterinary hospital at Bangalore. Government have sanctioned the grant of a site for the hospital. The total number of cases attended to in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 215,381 against 174,411 cases in the year 1931-32. The number of castrations and surgical operations performed in veterinary institutions was 18,910 and 14,170 respectively against 19,443 and 14,585 performed in the previous year.

Rural Veterinary Aid.

The propaganda undertaken by the Department in the year 1931-32 to effect a systematic weeding out of scrub bulls under Village Panchayets was continued and a fairly good progress was made. Some of the Village Panchayets have employed castration demonstrators. Government have sanctioned a class for training such demonstrators.

### (v) The Serum Institute.

**26.** The Serum Institute which was started in 1927 on a temporary basis, was made permanent with effect from 1st April 1933, in consideration of its importance and usefulness to the State. Government were also pleased to sanction during the year a reorganisation of the staff and a change in the designation of "the Officer in charge" as "Superintendent" on a revised grade of pay In addition to the manufacture of large quantities of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and Rinderpest Virus, the preparation of new products such as Rinderpest Goat Virus, Black Quarter Filtrate and Serum, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Serum and Vaccine, Sheep-pox Vaccine, etc., was undertaken on a large scale after the Institute was moved into its new habitation at Hebbal during March 1932. Two fresh products, *viz.*, Anti-Anthrax Serum and Black Quarter Bacterin were prepared during the year in the

Institute. The former is already being supplied both within the State and to stations outside. The latter is under test and, so far, the results are encouraging.

**Rinderpest Bovine Virus.**

**27.** Five lakhs, twenty thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five c.c. of virus were produced from 1st July 1932 to 30th June 1933 against 7,20,400 c.c. during last year.

**Rinderpest Goat Virus.**

**28.** The demand for virus within the State was less owing to further decline in the number of out-breaks during the year. Further work on the use of Rinderpest Goat Virus, attenuated by passing through goats, as an immunising agent for Rinderpest among cattle was continued, and the results of the tests indicate that goat virus can be safely used on Plains cattle and that it confers an immunity solid enough to withstand an infection with a fairly good dose of Bovine Virus.

**Anti-Rinderpest Serum.**

**29.** With a stock of 114,400 doses of serum at the beginning of the year, 504,525 doses of serum were produced within these twelve months. Two lakhs, forty-four thousand, five hundred and fifty doses of the serum were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department during the year, against 310,000 doses during last year. During the year, indents for Rinderpest Serum from Hyderabad, Baroda, and Coorg, have also been fully complied with, the total quantity of serum supplied being 259,500 doses against 282,550 doses during the previous year.

**Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine, etc.**

**30.** During the year 40,330 doses of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia vaccine have been supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department, against 21,500 doses last year Thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and six doses of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Serum were produced. Twenty-five thousand and fifty-two two-thirds doses were supplied to the Veterinary Department against 5,500 doses supplied during the last year. Thirty-five thousand and six doses of Anti-Black Quarter Serum were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department.

Several improvements have been made to increase the immunising power of Black Quarter Filtrate with comparatively very satisfactory results. One lakh, forty thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven doses of filtrate were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department. The preparation of Black Quarter Bacterin, a new product, was taken on hand as it is believed to have a higher immunising value and a few tests were also conducted

with encouraging results. Further tests to confirm its efficacy are being conducted. Eighteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty doses Anti-anthrax Serum were produced ,59·8 c.c. of concentrated vaccine were prepared and 55·05 c.c. were used to meet the demand of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Field Experiments

**31**. Two hundred and thirteen head of Amritmahal cattle were tested with Goat Virus during February 1933 near Arsikere. The above tests indicate that Goat Virus can be safely substituted with advantage for the present Serum-virus Simultaneous inoculation and hyper-immunisation.

Revenue and Expenditure.

**32**. Out of Rs. 1,03,700 sanctioned by Government for expenditure during 1932-33, only Rs. 92,173 was actually spent for the Institute showing thereby a saving of Rs. 11,527 in the budget grant. The cost of all products supplied to places outside the State and to the Civil Veterinary Department at the approved prevailing rates together with the amounts realised by the sale of "done" animals, carcasses, manure, etc., and the cost of the stock of all products and animals remaining at the beginning of the current year amount to Rs. 2,13,357 against an expenditure of only Rs. 92,173 during the year under report compared with Rs. 2,04,000 and Rs. 1,04,940 respectively, during the previous year.

The total sales of the products to places outside the State and of done animals and carcasses within the State amount to Rs. 63,383-11-0 during the year against Rs. 60,098-8-0 last year.

## (vi) Labour and Wages.

**33**. Labour was available in all the Districts except in the Malnad Taluks of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, where for want of indigenous labour it is usual to import labour from the South and North Canara Districts. The wages of skilled labour ranged from eight annas to Rs. 4 against Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8-0, in the year 1931-32. The rates of unskilled labour ranged from three annas to Re. 1-8-0. As in the preceding year, the rate of cart-hire per day ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

Emigration and Immigration.

**34**. The seasonal conditions being favourable and the yield of crops good, there were no abnormal movements of people either into or outside the State in search of food or

occupation. There was, however, the usual immigration of labourers, from South and North Canara Districts, for work in the coffee and tea estates in the Malnad parts of the Hassan and Kadur Districts, and the areca garden and paddy fields of Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and the exodus of coolies from certain taluks in the Mysore District to the coffee and tea estates on the Nilgiris and Coorg for short periods.

The Bhadravati Iron Works and the several irrigation works and the Sugar Company in Mandya attracted labourers from other parts of the State.

Though trade depression has been prevailing for some years and the prices of commodities, particularly of food grains have decreased, the rates of labour and cart hire have been little influenced by the above factors.

### (vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

**Industrial Installations.**

**35.** During the year under report, 36 industrial installations were erected by the officers of the Department of Industries and Commerce for private persons against 25 in the previous year. The total amount of capital invested on these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 53,460 of which a sum of Rs. 3,920 or 7·3 per cent represents the loans and advances made by the Department.

**Financial aid to Industries.**

**36.** The number of applications for loans received during the year was 61 for a sum of Rs. 1,31,418-10-8. Including the applications pending at the end of the last year the total number was 85 for a sum of Rs. 1,64,365-10-8. Loans to the extent of Rs. 29,085-10-8 were sanctioned in 32 cases. Thirty loan applications were either rejected or withdrawn leaving 23 applications pending at the end of the year. Towards the repayment of the loans advanced, a sum of Rs. 84,671-11-5 was recovered against Rs. 62,096-1-9 in the previous year.

**Industrial Concerns, under Departmental Management.**

**Central Industrial Work shop.**

**37.** The total value of work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,12,557 against Rs. 1,22,147 during the previous year, of which the value of orders executed for private parties was Rs. 5,280. The working of the concern resulted in a loss of Rs. 4,266 after providing Rs. 4,760 towards depreciation of machinery and furniture. The loss was partly due to reduced orders on account of trade depression and

other causes. The foundry was further improved with additional equipment at a cost of Rs. 8,650 so as to facilitate making castings up to two tons. Particular attention was devoted for the manufacture of agricultural implements and about a thousand ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural Department, along with 628 chilled steel shares. Experiments were conducted in the manufacture of high duty centrifugal pumps. The mixer required for the Industrial and Testing Laboratory and a drying chamber for the Government Soap Factory were supplied. Several parts and tools for the Calyx drill were manufactured and supplied to the Well Boring Section.

District Industrial Workshops.

**38.** The Kolar District Workshop turned out work to the value of Rs. 5,000 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 5,205-12-0. The Shimoga District Workshop produced work of the value of Rs. 3,931 and realised Rs. 4,557-6-6. During the year, the Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore was amalgamated with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The sales of the workshop section amounted to Rs. 53,398-5-10.

Government Soap Factory.

**39.** The working of the Government Soap Factory during the year continued to be satisfactory. On account of the reduction in the prices of both toilet and washing soaps there was a falling off in the profit of the factory, the amount being about Rs. 1,18,869 against Rs. 1,47,000 in the previous year. In addition to soaps, the factory continued to produce several other toilet preparations. A Testing Section was added to the Industrial Laboratory and 66 samples of different materials were analysed and reported on at the instance of the Stores Purchase Committee. As in the previous year, the Factory continued to manufacture and supply drugs to the Medical Department, the value of drugs supplied amounting to Rs. 12,863. As the demand for the Turkey Red Oil was very slack in the market, only five tons of oil was manufactured.

Government Weaving Factory.

**40.** The Weaving Institute for training students into which the Government Weaving Factory was converted in the year 1931-32 was continued pending the provision of Textile courses in the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, which is under consideration. There were two courses of study in the Institute, one the Certificate Course and the other Artisan Course, lasting for 2 years and 1 year respectively. For the former course, there were 33 students and for the latter 16 students. Necessary arrangements

were also made for giving the successful students practical training for a period of six months in the textile mills and factories in Bangalore and Mysore. The main object in view is to give suitable practical training to persons who wish to start small Weaving Factories of their own or offer their services as foremen in the existing concerns.

**Weaving in General**

**41**. The output of the Badanval Hand Spinning Factory was 29,845 lbs. of khadi against 33,147 lbs. in the previous year and the realisation from the sale of khadi amounted to Rs. 49,112 (Rs. 15,905 from the Government Departments and Rs. 33,207 from the public) against Rs. 46,690 (Rs. 8,670 from the Government Departments and Rs. 40,980 from the public) in the previous year. The total earnings of the spinners was about Rs. 9,134 and that of weavers Rs. 10,142. The output of the Terakanambi Spinning Centre in Gundlupet Taluk was 4,478 lbs. against 3,831 lbs. in the previous year. Twelve thousand, six hundred and eighty-three square yards of khadi valued at Rs. 4,801 was sold. The new khadi centres at Aimangala in the Chitaldrug District and Ajjampur in the Kadur District worked satisfactorily.

**Industrial Education. Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.**

**42**. The student strength of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute was 229, and 44 students of the Government High School received vocational training. The sales of the Workshop section of the Institute showed no improvement owing to the continued trade depression The production of goods in the section amounted to about Rs. 44,724 in value and the sales amounted to Rs. 53,398. The profit earned was Rs. 5,000 in addition to a commission of Rs. 1,026 on sales of commission stock. Besides this Institute, there were eight Government Industrial Schools and five grant-in-aid institutions as in the previous year. There was increase in the total output and sales.

**Home Industries Classes.**

**43**. There were ten Home Industries classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The total number of women in the industrial classes in these institutions was 124 and the total amount of grant disbursed to them was Rs. 8,004.

**Porcelain Factory.**

**44**. The operation of the Porcelain Factory was gradually expanded in all departments. The number of firings was raised to 3 per month. The process of manufacture of insulators was improved and the breakage was reduced to a minimum. Thirty-one thousand, eight hundred

and eighty-five pin type insulators and 500 strain ones for 8,000 volts and 3,125 for 13,000 volts were manufactured and supplied to the Electrical Department. Low and high tension bushings for transformers were also supplied. The total value of the output of the Factory was Rs. 28,500 and of the sales Rs. 21,270. Dies for the manufacture of electrical and other requirements were received during the year.

**Silk Weaving Factory.**

**45.** The weaving section of the Silk Weaving Factory produced 21,399 yards of fabrics of which 10,939 yards were georgettes and 8,774 yards were crepe-de-chine, the rest being coatings, gaberdine, satin, etc. Nineteen thousand and fifty-four yards of silk fabrics valued at Rs. 78,972 were sold. Twenty-four thousand, six hundred and ninety yards woven in the Factory and 1,300 yards belonging to private parties were dyed aud finished during the year. Ten additional looms were added to the Factory during the year, bringing the total number of looms to 20. To cope with the increase in the demand for georgettes, it is found necessary to equip the Factory with additional preparatory plants.

**Miscellaneous. Well Boring Work**

**46.** The work of the Well Boring Section continued to be under the charge of the Industrial Engineer. The number of wells in operation during the year was 21. Eighteen bore wells were sunk during the year covering a total depth of 2,442½ feet of which 596 feet were soil, 244 feet soft rock and the rest hard rocks. The total cost of excavation was about Rs. 15,466. The average depth of each bore well was 135 ft. and the cost of each well was Rs. 861. Supply of water to Ariskere and Tiptur by means of bore wells was given. Experiments for similar bore wells for purposes of irrigation were conducted.

**Working of the Regulations. Weights and Measures Regulation.**

**47.** The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in 16 areas. During the year 13,304 units of weights and measures were tested and certified and a sum of about Rs. 416 was recovered as fees. An adequate stock of seamless measures and gun metal seer weights were maintained for sale to the public. There was an improvement in the sale of weights and measures, the value rising to about Rs. 9,149 against about Rs. 4,330 in the previous year. Eight cases were launched for offences under the Regulation of which two ended in conviction, one in acquittal and the remaining cases were pending disposal.

**48.** The licenses issued during the year were 120 for storage and eight for transport of dangerous petroleum and seven for transport of non-dangerous petroleum. No proceedings under the Regulation were instituted during the year. The administration of the Petroleum Regulation has been transferred to the Mines and Explosives Department.

**Petroleum Regulation.**

**49.** At the beginning of the year, there were two applications for patents under consideration. During the year 14 fresh applications were received. Of these four were accepted and the patents sealed and the remaining were under different stages of scrutiny at the close of the year. There were under consideration at the beginning of the year six applications for registration of designs and one was received during the year. Of these five were refused, one became void and in respect of the remaining one the applicant was required to comply with the provision of the Regulation. The number of applications for renewal of the privilege under the Inventions and Designs Regulation was 15 and renewal certificates were issued in all cases. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,650.

**Inventions and Designs Regulation.**

**50.** The total number of factories at the beginning of the year was 183 and 19 were newly taken on the register during the year and three were struck off leaving 199 factories at the close of the year. Of these, 18 were Government factories and the rest private ones. The largest number of factories grouped under important industries were decorticators (39), rice mills (38), and textile factories (24). The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories rose to 20,223 from 17,199 in the previous year. The number of factories inspected during the year under report was 130 against 78 in the previous year. Inspection disclosed that ventilation, lighting and provision for drinking water and sanitary conveniences were satisfactory in all the factories which were constructed specially for the purpose. In the majority of factories, the fencing and guarding of the machinery was also satisfactory. Housing accommodation has been provided for the workers in about 14 factories. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 126 of which six were fatal, 54 serious and 66 minor ones.

**Factories Regulation.**

**51.** There were in all 30 ginning factories and 6 pressing factories working in the State. The total number of bales pressed during the year was 21,188.

**Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.**

**Workmen's Compensation Regulation.**

**52.** The total number of cases that came up before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation was 202 of which 193 cases were disposed of and nine were pending at the close of the year. The total amount disbursed to the dependents of the deceased was about Rs. 36,867 against Rs. 93,699 in the previous year. The maternity benefit was extended in respect of women working in the factories under the Department of Industries and Commerce.

**Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.**

**53.** The total number of steam boilers in use in the State at the beginning of the year was 236. Fifteen boilers came in for fresh registration. During the year 251 boilers were examined of which four were condemned as unfit for use and the working pressure of one was reduced. The total amount of fees collected on account of examination of boilers amounted to Rs. 4,418. During the year there was a fire accident in Sri Vardhamana Rice Mill at Tumkur and the boiler was slightly damaged.

**Labour.**

**54.** Excepting two labour disputes, which were quickly settled the relation between the employers and the employed was amicable during the year. Seasonal conditions were satisfactory. Food grains continued to be cheap. There was a steady demand for labour and there was no decline in the level of wages. The average percentage of absenteeism in the textile mills amounted to 12 in Mysore and to 10 in Bangalore City against 11 and 9 in 1931-32 and 14 and 9 in 1930-31.

Three textile mills and the mines and allied companies operating on the Kolar Gold Field, have been devoting attention to improvement of the conditions of labour. The Welfare Departments of the Mining Companies and of the Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills Ltd., have opened during the year a creche for the babies of women employed in the Mills.

**General.**

**55.** Superintendents of Industries were trained in the inspection of boilers and were appointed Inspectors of Boilers in their jurisdiction. They also examined motor vehicles wherever there was no Bus Inspector.

## The Mysore Iron Works.

**Capital Expenditure.**

**56.** The total capital outlay incurred on the Iron Works during the year was Rs. 72,392-8-9 against a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the Budget. The savings under this

account was due to the delay in taking up the construction of the Hospital Building and in placing orders for the charcoal pulverising and burning equipment for the boilers.

**Machinery and Plant.**

**57.** The lining of the blast furnace, which had been blown in September 1928 began to show signs of having worn out about the middle of August 1932. The furnace was therefore blown out for relining on the 30th December 1932 and was restarted on the 15th March 1933. Due to these causes the output of pig iron during the year was 11,762 tons as against 15,145 tons in the previous year. The work in the foundries continued satisfactorily and the output of C. I. pipes of all sizes, and castings was 9,472 and 910 tons against 8,602 and 896 tons, respectively, in the previous year. Due to the continued slump in the Wood Distillation Industry and the cheaper price of charcoal obtained directly from the forests, only five retorts on an average, were run during the year. Nearly half the quantity of charcoal used in the furnace was brought from the forests. Two hundred cast iron kilns have been installed in various coupes and some country kilns were also worked. The forest charcoal operations require to be further standardised to realise the full reduction anticipated in the cost of charcoal. With the manufacture of charcoal in the forests and its transport over long distances, large quantities of charcoal braize (powder) are obtained which cannot be utilised economically with the ordinary burning equipment available. The Board of Management have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 18,000 in this connection for the installation of a special charcoal pulveriser. In regard to wood distillation products, increasing attempts are being made to develop the local market. All the methanol and tar products made during the year under the restricted programme of operations of the Chemical plant were sold locally. Up to the end of 1931-32, fire-bricks and fireclay required for the maintenance of the cupolas, boilers and retorts were being obtained either from Kolar or from Bengal. During the year under review attempts were made to utilise the fireclay available near Save on Tadasasa-Hebbe Tramway and make the bricks required, locally. A trial kiln was put up in the place. Satisfactory supplies were obtained and no purchases were made from outside. Savings on this account during the year amounted Rs. 15,000.

**Financial Results.**

**58.** Due to the relining of the blast furnace, the reduced output of pig iron and the low prices of all

products, the operations during the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,16,405-10-10. There was no improvement in the prices for products during the year on account of the continuance of the depression. In the case of pipes, competition from Japan became very severe and prices had to be reduced abnormally in the case of some important orders. During the year 9,626 tons of cast iron pipes were sold a record figure to date of which 5,035 tons were for the Bhavnagar Durbar. The order for the supply of waste weir gates to the Krishnarajasagara was practically completed. A joint representation by the Bengal Iron Company and the Mysore Iron Works had been submitted to the Government of India for relief against the dumping of Japanese pipes in India and the depreciation of the Yen. As requested by the Works, the scope of enquiry by the Tariff Board on the question of protection to steel has been extended to cover all other products of iron and steel, inclusive of pig iron and pipes. The Works has submitted its case to the Board.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company granted a rebate in freight to the Works for the year 1932-33 and 1933-34 on the same terms as in the case of the two previous years.

### Sandal Oil Factory.

**59**. The Forest Department supplied 1,011 tons of sandalwood to the Sandal Oil Factory against 1,172 tons in the previous year. The depression in sandal oil trade continued during the year.

## (viii) Trade and Commerce.

**Import and Export.**

**60**. The quantity and value of the trade of the State was a follows :—

| | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity maunds | Value Rs. | Quantity maunds | Value Rs. |
| Imports ... | 11,189,762 | 10,70,25,299 | 11,340,165 | 11,18,03,556 |
| Exports ... | 6,919,934 | 8,95,56,860 | 5,967,592 | 8,06,00,580 |

**61**. Rice, wheat, gram and pulses are the more important food articles imported into the State. Nearly 4½

lakhs of pallas of rice valued at about Rs. 64 lakhs were received during the year. Imports of wheat registered a slight increase as compared with the previous year, but in the case of gram and pulses, there was a fall in the imports from nearly 899,000 maunds, valued at about Rs. 50 lakhs to 847,000 maunds valued at Rs. 45 lakhs. In the export trade, there were decreases under paddy, ragi and pulses. Betel nuts exported from the State fell from 174,468 maunds to 126,238 maunds, during the year, but there was no great variation in value due to a slight recovery in the price of betel nuts. Increases were noticed in the exports of cardamom, chillies and other spices. There was a very heavy fall in the imports of refined sugar in 1932-33 as compared with the previous years. But there were heavy increases in the imports of brown sugar and jaggery. Nearly 45,000 maunds of brown sugar and 32,000 maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 4,81,750 and Rs. 1,58,052 respectively were imported last year against 27,000 maunds and 9,000 maunds valued at about Rs. 290,328 and 40,000 in 1931-32. The exports of fruits and vegetables fell from 572,971 maunds to 480,741 maunds and the fall in value was by about Rs. 10 lakhs to about Rs. 53 lakhs.

**62.** Imports of different kinds of vegetable oil showed a further improvement during the year. Castor cocoanut and gingelly oils were in greater demand than before. The total quantities of petrol and kerosine oil received last year amounted to 15,62,381 and 36,23,216 gallons respectively as compared with 17,24,157 gallons and 45,43,328 gallons in 1931-32. There was a noticeable decrease in the exports of almost all the important oil seeds—copra, cotton seeds, gingelly and groundnuts. The total exports of oil seeds fell from 16,61,044 maunds to 13,01,785 maunds and the value declined by about Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 79,13,297. Particular mention may be made of the heavy drop in the price of groundnuts. While the quantity exported fell by about 92,000 maunds or 11 per cent to 703,900 maunds, the value declined by about Rs. 18 lakhs or 48 per cent to Rs. 19·67 lakhs. The trade in raw cotton which had suffered a set back during the previous year on account of the unsettled conditions of the market recovered during the year under report. The imports rose from 136,026 maunds valued at Rs. 29,89,059 to 261,575 maunds valued at Rs. 51,45,080. There was a slight increase in the volume of exports

from 73,678 maunds to 77,029 maunds but the value of exports fell by nearly a lakh of rupees to Rs. 15,08,062. The total amount of cotton consumed by the Mills in the State amounted to 51,175 bales against 46,151. bales in 1931-32. The market for Mysore raw silk continued to be in a depressed state. The total value of exports of raw silk from the State fell from Rs. 22 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 19 lakhs during the year under report. Imports of machinery maintained the level of the previous year. The tota lvalue of imports last year was estimated at Rs. 21·36 lakhs against Rs. 22·52 laks in 1931-32. Imports of angles, bars and beams were almost the same as in the previous year. There was a further decline in the value of pig iron and castings exported by about one lakh to Rs. 12,70,000. Imports of cotton twist and yarn from foreign countries which had declined during the previous year rose by about Rs. 1·25 lakhs to Rs. 11·24 lakhs and foreign piece goods also registered an increase by about Rs. 3·66 lakhs to Rs. 15·37 lakhs during the year. There was a marked increase in silk goods imported from Rs. 20·56 lakhs to 27.66 laks. There was a slight increase in the export of cotton goods and silk goods. Exports of wollen piece goods and shawls were valued at Rs. 25 lakhs.

**Industrial and Commercial Investigations.**

**63.** Five applications for supply of duty free salt were received during the year by the Departments and in all cases the concession was granted. Eleven concerns were enjoying the concession at the end of the year. The total quantity of salt allotted to these concerns was 1,893 maunds per month. During the year under report 3,467 tons of kerbstones were shipped to London.

### (ix) Associations for Banking and Trading, etc.

**Co-operative Department.**

**64.** In spite of the unfavorable economic conditions during the year under report, the Co-operative movement has shown some increase in the number of members and the amount of working capital of the societies. The number of societies was practically the same as at the beginning of the year, due to the cautious policy adopted in registering fresh societies.

The following comparative statement indicates the general progress of the movement during the year under report as compared with that of the year previous:—

| *Particulars* | *1931-32* | *1932-33* |
|---|---|---|
| Number of societies ... ... | 2,181 | 2,180 |
| Number of members ... ... | 1.42,715 | 1,44,481 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Paid up share capital ... ... | 49,75,687 | 50,40,173 |
| Deposits from individuals ... | 88,53,396 | 101,42,958 |
| Deposits from societies ... ... | 7,21,031 | 9,28,571 |
| Loans from the Apex and Central Banks ... ... | 28,57,712 | 29,96,352 |
| Loans from Government ... ... | 3,89,881 | 3,93,414 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... | 24,40,164 | 26,40,459 |
| Total working capital ... | 205,77,661 | 223,09,565 |

**Loans, interest and collections.**

**65.** The total amount of loans issued to individual members during the year was Rs. 1,04,52,935 against Rs. 1,02,16,535 during 1931-32. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15,02,509 (14·4 per cent) was given for productive purposes, such as cultivation, purchase of land, land improvement, etc., Rs. 26,22,271 (25·1 per cent) for trade, Rs. 18,26,911 (17·5 per cent) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 25,13,407 (24·0 per cent) for maintenance charges, purchase of clothing, provisions, etc., Rs 8,01,347 (7·7 per cent) for repairs to and purchase and construction of houses and Rs. 11,86,490 (11·4 per cent) for marriages and other ceremonies and non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,43,83,375 fell due under loans of which a sum of Rs. 97,70,485 was recovered during the year. The total amout of loans outstanding against the members of all societies at the end of the year was Rs. 1,32,97,312. Loans overdue amounted to Rs. 46,12,890 and its percentage to total outstandings at the end of the year and total demand for the year was 34·7 and 32·1, respectively. The rates of interest on deposits ranged from two to six and a half per cent and the average interest charged on loans issued by societies varied from seven and a half to ten and a half per cent. The interest charged on amounts in default was generally not more than 12 per cent. The deposits held at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 1,10,71,529 give an average of Rs. 76·6 per member against Rs. 67·9 on 30th June 1932.

**Central Banks.**

**66.** The individual and society membership of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank increased from 280 and 954 to 285 and 954, respectively. The paid up share capital of the Bank rose from Rs. 2,16,381 to

Rs. 2,29,613. A sum of Rs. 37,55,577 was held as deposits in the Bank against Rs. 35,12,697 at the end of the previous year. The loans disbursed by the Bank to the affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 1,75,623 against Rs. 1,75,371 in the previous year. The loans outstanding against the affiliated societies on 30th June 1933 amounted to Rs. 25,88,644 against Rs. 26,21,395 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Out of the loan amount of Rs. 9,46,731, including the arrears of previous years, which had to be recovered during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,19,459 only was recovered leaving Rs. 8,27,272 overdue at the end of the year. The large arrears outstanding during the year are due to the continued economic and trade depression for the last three or four years. The percentage of loans overdue to the demand was 87·4 per cent against 86·7 per cent on 30th June 1932. A meeting of the Departmental Officers and the Directors of the Bank will be held shortly to consider the measures to be adopted to reduce these heavy outstandings. The Bank had at the end of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 1,30,514 against Rs. 1,18,765 on 30th June 1932.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank had a membership of 57 societies and 873 individuals on 30th June 1933 as compared with 58 societies and 850 individuals on 30th June 1932. One society discharged its liability in full to the Bank and got itself disaffiliated. The amount of loans due to the Bank at the end of the year from affiliated societies was Rs. 1,65,054 towards principal. The paid-up share capital of the institution fell from Rs. 2,84,584 to Rs. 2,79,814 on 30th June 1933. This Bank held deposits of Rs. 16,83,619 against Rs. 13,98,286 at the end of the previous year and its reserve fund amounted to Rs. 1,94,146 at the close of the year. The demand for the year under loans to individuals was Rs. 8,18,303 of which a sum of Rs. 3,27,314 inclusive of an advance payment of Rs. 34,347 was recovered during the year. The amount overdue works out at 64·19 per cent of the demand.

**Primary Societies (a) Agricultural.**

**67.** The number of agricultural societies decreased from 1,744 to 1,723 due to the winding up of societies which were not working satisfactorily. The total membership of the agricultural societies decreased from 71,790, to 71,134 but the working capital rose from Rs. 53,08,547 to Rs. 54,33,775. Of the 1,725 societies 1,605 were credit

institutions, 45 were agricultural supply societies, 54 were grain banks, and the rest societies for sericulturists, for sale of cotton, etc. The 1,605 credit secieties had a membership of 68,073 and a working capital of Rs. 53,30,999. The loans issued and recovered by them amounted to Rs. 10,55,797 and Rs. 10,26,558, respectively, and the value of goods, such as, agricultural implements, seeds, manures, provisions, etc., sold by them amounted to Rs. 1,09,878.

**Supply Societies.**

**68**. The 45 supply societies referred to above had a membership of 1,083 and a working capital of Rs. 76,059. They sold goods to the extent of Rs. 9,809. Besides these, 192 credit societies undertook the supply of agricultural requisites and sold seeds, and implements of the value of Rs. 7,211. The decrease in the out turn is due to the tightness of the money market.

**Sale Societies**

**69.** The two cardamom societies at Achanahalli and Mudgere had a membership of 180 and 144 respectively with a working capital of Rs. 74,425 and Rs. 54,858 respectively. The Achanahalli society collected 812 maunds of cardamom and sold the same for Rs. 24,865. The Society undertook sales of the cardamom entrusted to it by non-members on commission basis to the extent of Rs. 3,839. Much progress could not be made in the Achanahalli society owing to the fall in the price of cardamom. The sales in the Mudgere society were very poor and the society's working is not quite satisfactory. The areca-sale societies have not been able to do any substantial work owing to lack of capital and businessmen to run them. The Maradihalli credit society in the Hiriyur Taluk did good work in the direction of co-operative sale of selection 69 cotton. It sold 250 bales of selection 69 cotton grown by its members and thereby enabled the members to get four annas more per maund over the local market rates.

**Non-agricultural Societies.**

**70.** There were 443 non-agricultural societies at the close of the year with a membership of 70,320 and a total working capital of Rs. 99,32,671. They had a paid up share capital of Rs. 31,21,641, and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 49,07,342. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 12,90,275. Excluding some of the weavers' and other artisan societies, the bulk of these societies have good financial stability and their management is also efficient. Of the 443 non-agricultural societies, 273 were

credit institutions. They had a membership of 51,657, a paid up share capital of Rs. 25,57,043 and a total working capital of Rs. 80,58,809. They held deposits to the extent of Rs. 38,76,658 and had built up a reserve fund of Rs. 10,37,815. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 80,33,741 to their members during the year, the loans standing at the close of the year being Rs 67,74,602 of which Rs. 19,08,987 were overdue

Stores Societies.

**71.** There were 89 co-operative stores in the State with a membership of 15,734 and a total working capital of Rs. 16,69.009. They and the stores branches of credit societies purchased provisions and clothing to the extent of Rs. 14,05,271 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 14,08,223 during the year.

Industrial Co-operation.

**72.** The number of sericultural societies on 30th June 1933 was 20. They had a membership of 396 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 2,660. Their total working capital amounted to Rs 7,244 and the reserve fund to Rs. 424. They supplied 3,32,676 disease-free layings to their members during the year. The sandalwood carvers' societies at Sagar and Sorab had a membership of 33 and 30 each and a paid up share capital of Rs. 371 and Rs. 1,477 respectively. They purchased or manufactured sandalwood articles worth Rs. 7,651 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 509. The cart-makers' society at Hunsur had a membership of 74 and a share capital of Rs. 3,260. It transacted business to the extent of Rs. 2,037 during the year. The Cobblers' society of Malvalli has since obtained an order from the Stores Purchase Committee for supply of sandals. The Gota Manufacturers' co-operative society in the City of Bangalore organised last year for the benefit of the nakki weavers of the City has developed rapidly. It had on 30th June 1933 a membership of 234, a paid up share capital of Rs. 13,092 and a working capital of Rs. 23,600. Its purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 19,008 and Rs. 14,794 respectively. The wages paid to the workers during the year amounted to Rs. 6,145. Its profit for the year 1932-33 was Rs. 427. There were 69 weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 3,017 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 67,340. Their total turn-over during the year was Rs. 6,40,017. Owing to the fall in the price of cloth locally manufactured, some of these societies have not been working satisfactorily.

**73.** There were 33 societies for the grant of loans for the construction and improvement of houses. They had a membership of 2,755 and a total working capital of Rs. 6,04,131. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,09,656. Besides the loans granted by these societies, ordinary credit societies financed construction of and improvements to houses to the extent of Rs. 6,91,691.

House Building Societies.

**74.** There were 250 depressed class societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 6,060 against 6,378 at the end of the previous year, and their paid up share capital decreased from Rs. 48,176 against Rs. 42,223. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 4,119 against Rs. 2,976 on 30th June 1932. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 8,028 and their total working capital to Rs. 1,18,143. As there is considerable difficulty in working these Adikarnataka societies separately, the question of issuing loans to the Adikarnataka members through the existing societies out of funds ear-marked for them is being considered.

Depressed Classes Societies.

**75.** There were 374 societies in the Malnad parts of the State at the end of the year with a membership of 22,721 and a paid up share capital of Rs 4,65,611. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 3,25,562 and their reserve fund to Rs. 3,87,279. They had a total working capital of Rs. 17,87,276 and their net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 64,153.

Co-operation in Malnad.

**76.** On 30th June 1933, the Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 368 as compared with 517 at the end of the last year. The fall in the membership is due to the removal of persistent defaulters in respect of share calls from the rolls and partly to the transfer of some from the Bank to the Land Mortgage Societies. The paid up share capital of the Bank amounted to Rs. 45,660. The debenture capital raised by it amounted to Rs. 1,82,700 excluding the contribution by Government of Rs. 1,00,000. The working expense of the Bank for the year 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 10,212 towards which Government contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 1,509 allotted for meeting the preliminary expenses of the Land Mortgage Societies, a sum of Rs. 874 was distributed among them and a sum of Rs. 626 was pending disbursements. During the year the Bank sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 1,38,020 in 113 cases.

Land Mortgage Bank.

The amount actually disbursed during the year was Rs. 72,725 and the balance was pending payment on account of non-completion of the documents before the close of the year.

Land Mortgage Societies.

**77.** There were 15 Land Mortgage Societies at the end of the year and all of them were affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore. These societies had on 30th June 1933, a total membership of 1,170 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 35,865. They received 457 applications from their members out of which 96 were rejected and 173 were investigated and sent up to the Bank through the Department. Out of these, loans aggregating Rs. 1,38,020 were sanctioned in 113 cases by the Bank. The amount actually issued by the societies during the year was Rs. 72,725.

Litigation.

**78.** The total number of suits for disposal was 4,201, of which 2,895 suits were disposed of during the year leaving 1,306 suits pending at the close of the year. Seven hundred and eighty-two suits were entertained during the year without the necessary court fee stamps for want of sufficient cash balances in the concerned plaintiff societies. The value of these stamps will be recovered as a first charge in the course of execution of the decrees. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of suits pertaining to co-operative societies filed before the Registrar and the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 16,001-3-0 as compared with Rs. 14,150-9-0 during the last year. In addition, a sum of Rs. 5,050-4-0 was recovered during the year in respect of court fee due on suits entertained without the institution fee in the current year and previous years. The balance of court fee stamp due to Government under this head was Rs. 15,626-13-0. There were in all 6,811 decrees for execution of which 2,075 decrees were fully executed leaving a balance of 4,856 decrees pending at the close of the year.

Audit and Inspection.

**79.** During the year 104 societies got their accounts audited by certified auditors and the accounts of 1,603 societies were audited by the Inspectors of the Department. The number of societies inspected by the Inspectors was 2,008. The higher officers of the Department inspected 715 societies, exclusive of 82 societies inspected by the Registrar.

Finance.

**80.** The total cost of Administration of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,32,373 as compared with Rs. 1,39,760 in 1931-32. The societies themselves spent Rs. 1,95,766 out of their income for their management as against Rs. 1,73,030 during the last year.

Miscellaneous.

**81.** The Scheme of Honorary Oraganizers of Co-operative Societies has been suspended as a measure of economy. There were 15 Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. The 19th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute during the Dasara Season. It was opened by the Dewan and presided over by Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore (now Member of Council). The Basavangudi Co-operative Society and the Bangalore City Co-operative Bank celebrated during the year, their Silver Jubilees. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore was pleased to lay the Foundation Stone of the Mysore Co-operators' Home Building towards which subscriptions are being received from societies. The Sollebyle Co-operative Society distributed quinine worth Rs. 50 during the year. As many as 182 societies are maintaining Free Reading Rooms for the benefit of the members as well as the general public. The cost of the Department was considerably reduced by the exercise of great economy in expenditure under Travelling Allowance and Contingencies.

The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation was further amended by Regulation No. VI of 1933 and some important and necessary provisions have been incorporated with a view to improve the proper working of secieties.

Joint Stock Companies.

**82.** There were at the beginning of the year 118 Joint Stock Companies (96 public and 22 private) limited by shares. Nine new companies (eight public and one private) were registered during the year. Four companies went into liquidation voluntarily and three companies were ordered by the Court to be wound up. The number of companies working at the close of the year was 120. Of these, 49 companies were for banking, loans and insurance, five for trust and transport and 43 for trade and manufactures (including six companies engaged in printing and publishing), six were mills and presses, eight were mining and quarrying concerns, two were concerns

dealing with estate, land and building, two were engaged in sugar manufacture, two were cinema concerns, one was a dramatic company and the remaining two fell under other heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these companies amounted to Rs, 5,87,18,685, Rs. 1,79,44,175 and Rs. 1,48,35,806 respectively, against Rs. 5,65,98,625 Rs. 1,63,18,550 and Rs. 1,45,70,451 respectively during the previous year.

Twenty five companies increased their capital, while nine reduced their capital. No new companies limited by guarantee were registered. The number of such companies was 21 as in the previous year. There were 37 auditors of whom 13 held permanent certificates. During the year 18 institutions were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation making a total of 224 Societies at work on 31st March 1933.

### Agricultural Banks.

**83.** There were only two Agricultural Banks in the State during the year, of which the one at Palhalli in the Seringapatam Taluk transacted no business whatever. The Hongenhalli Bank in the Malur Taluk did some work. The balance of Government loans which was outstanding against three defunct Agricultural Banks amounted to Rs. 7,287-13-8 towards principal and Rs. 1,783-14-11 towards interest at the close of the year, after recovering Rs. 2,355-2-4 from the Satanur Agricultural Bank.

### (x) Transfers of Land.

**84.** There were 3,622 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 43,036 acres against 5,302 transfers involving 31,980 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 7,280, involving 508,733 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,357 transfers and 41,601 acres.

### (xi) Condition of the People.

**Seasonal conditions.**

**85.** The seasonal conditions were generally favourable for agricultural operations throughout the State, and the yield of crops was better than in the preceding year, the agriculturists reaping good harvests. There was no scar-

city for fodder or drinking water anywhere. The prices of all food grains were somewhat lower than in the preceding year, except in the Hassan District where the prices of rice and ragi were the same as those in 1931-32, and in the Kadur District where the price of ragi showed a little increase. The prices of the principal commercial crops such as areca, coffee and cardamom were somewhat better than in the preceding year.

**Material prosperity of the people.**

**86**. There was no sign of distress in any part of the State. Although the rich harvests relieved the agriculturists and compensated them somewhat for the fall in prices, the general trade depression and the contraction of credit adversely effected the agricultural population and the trades also. The demand for land was less. Both skilled and unskilled labour found sufficient employment, the wages remaining unaffected by the fall in prices. The operations of the Land Mortgage Bank and the Agriculturists Relief Regulation seem to have helped to a slight extent the raiyats, in some of the Malnad parts. The improvement of the means of communications to the interior villages and the quick transport afforded by motor buses and lorries helped the transport of agricultural produce from the interior, to the markets. The revival of jatras afforded scope to find a ready market for cattle and produce.

**Public Health.**

**87**. Public health was generally good and cattle mortalitywas low. Plague prevailed in some parts of all the Districts in the State and accounted for 5,223 deaths against 6607 during the preceding year, the largest number of deaths being in the districts of Mysore (1447) and Chitaldrug (1212). Cholera was responsible for 18 deaths against 2519 during the preceding year. Small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form in Heggaddevankote taluk, Malvalli and Hunsur taluks, the mortality in the two former taluks being 304 and 100 respectively. Malaria prevailed in the Malnad parts of the State and as usual quinine was freely distributed.

Blackquarter disease, Anthrax, Rinderpest, and Foot and Mouth disease, prevailed in almost all the Districts. In addition, Metrekatturoga and Parasitic Diarrhœa are reported to have prevailed in parts of the Kadur and Mysore Districts. The diseases were however, brought under control by the preventive and remedial measures

taken by the Veterinary Department in co-operation with the officers of the Revenue Department.

Accidental fires.

**88.** There were 438 accidental fires against 515 in the previous year, resulting in all in a loss of 12 human lives and 149 head of cattle. The value of property and cattle destroyed is estimated at Rs. 1,97,436-12-0, against Rs. 1,57,436-7-0 in the year 1931-32. The largest number of fires occurred in the Shimoga District, *viz.*, 129 resulting in the loss of three human lives and 65 head of cattle and of property estimated at Rs. 46,730-8-0.

## (xii) Forest.

Area and Classification.

**89.** At the close of the year, the total area of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department stood at 4,320·05 square miles made up as follows:—

| | | Sq. miles |
|---|---|---|
| State Forests | ... | ... 3,414·81 |
| Reserved lands | ... | ... 462·07 |
| Minor Forests | ... | ... 349·58 |
| Village Forests | ... | ... 93·59 |
| Total | | ... 4,320·05 |

Settlement Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

**90.** Six blocks with an area of 6·65 square miles were notified under section 17 of the Forest Regulation during the year. Twenty-seven miles and two furlongs of permanent demarcation lines were newly cut, while 5,834 miles and 5 furlongs of the existing lines were repaired. Eight State Forests, 74 Plantations and two Reserve Forests comprising an area of 57·48 square miles were surveyed during the year. The revised Working Plan of Shankar and Sacrebyle Forests was sanctioned. The Working Plan Report of the Forests along the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway has been drafted and is being scrutinised. Revised Working Plans of Chamarajnagar State Forests, of Kabbal and Closepet Forest Ranges, are under preparation.

Communications and Buildings.

**91.** A sum of Rs. 24,599 was spent under roads and bridges, against Rs. 18,543 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on new buildings was Rs. 7,955 and that on repairs and improvement of the existing buildings was Rs. 4,486 against Rs. 2,463 and Rs. 5,885 respectively in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 6,456 was incurred during the year on miscellaneous works, such as

sinking new wells, deepening old wells, restoring tanks and kattes to improve the existing water facilities in or round about the Forests, specially in Maidan Districts.

Protection.

**92.** There was no change in the system of fire protection. As usual, clearing regrowth and fire tracing the existing and internal lines were resorted to. The area attempted to be fire protected during the year was 2,055,205 acres of which 2,046,384 acres were successfully protected. The cutting of climbers was, as usual, taken up at the time of enumeration and marking of trees in annual coupes. The number of climbers cut is 197,209. The grant of lands under the scheme for restocking acres overgrown with lantana has been stopped chiefly on account of the tendency of the holders not carrying out the conditions of the grant. Lands given in the past have been resumed for being restocked by the departmental agency. The scheme of reclaiming areas, overgrown with prickly pear by the introduction of cochinneal insects into the Kamasandra State Forests and the Plantations of the Kolar District was continued during the year. As a result this pest is being killed wholesale. Out of an area of 2,800 acres which have been freed from this pest, 500 acres have been sown with Tangadi, Bevu, Chujjalu, Bage and Bilwara trees. Attempts are being made to eradicate touch-me-not, which is spreading in Malnad Districts, and loranthus on teak trees. Spike disease of the Sandal trees spread into Tenginkal State Forest and Jarakabande Kaval. Investigation of the disease was continued both in the field and the Agricultural Laboratory. Two new diseases of sandal were discovered during the year. One of them the "Leaf curl mosaic" is reported to be infectious and has been spreading in Jakkoor Plantation and in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The other sandal disease called "sandal yellows" is still in the stage of investigation. In the Nallal Plantation a borer belonging to the Orbella species has been found to be doing severe damage to sandal trees. The life history of this borer is being investigated by the Director of Agriculture. Gall insects are reported to be doing damage to teak saplings in newly opened plantations. Elephants, bison, porcupine and wild pigs caused some damage to new teak plantations.

Forest Offences.

**93.** Including the cases that were pending disposal at the close of the previous year, there were, 1,666 cases to

be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1545 cases involving 2,298 persons were disposed of during the year leaving 121 cases pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation fee recovered was Rs. 12,380. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 147 and the number of cases disposed of including those which were pending at the close of the last year was 169. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 1,662. The special staff employed in the prevention and detection of sandalwood smuggling detected six cases, five in Koppa Section, and one in Anavatti Section.

Grazing.

**94**. Cattle were, as usual, permitted to graze in all the forests of the State either under the lumpsum system or the individual permit system, excepting in the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. Two lakhs, twelve thousand, three hundred and seventy one cattle were admitted for grazing during the year against 2,84,535 in the previous year.

Sylviculture.

**95**. In the high forests of the deciduous type, the natural regeneration of all the principal species such as Honne, Beete and Mathi is reported to be satisfactory. In the ever-green zone, the regeneration of the principal ghat species, such as Nagasampige, Kiralbogi, Dhuma, Balagi, Devadari and Chickani is reported to be not so profuse, as in the previous year. The natural reproduction of teak was, as usual, not satisfactory. In the pole and scrub forests of the maidan districts, the natural regeneration of the fuel species is reported to be good. The regeneration of sandal was good all over the State. Dendro calamus strictus has seeded gregariously in the forests of the Bhadravati Division and it is proposed to take advantage of this occurrence by burning the dead bamboo under control and stocking the area with teak and valuable species. Regeneration by coppice, in the areas worked for fuel supply to the Iron Works, in both Shimoga and Bhadravati Divisions is reported to be satisfactory. The regeneration operations conducted all over the State during the year were an unprecedented success owing to time, and copious rains throughout the planting season. There had been no such favourable rains during the past one decade.

Eight hundred and fourteen acres of teak plantations were newly opened during the year. The total area of the teak plantations under the management of the Depart-

ment was 9,156 acres. Six hundred and seventy-eight acres in the plantations of the maidan districts were planted up with economic and fuel species. In the Bangalore District, 66,500 casuarina plants have been put out. An area of 36 acres was planted in ghat forests with Kiralbogi, Halsu and Halmaddi. Two acres were planted with cardamom, in the Hassan District.

Rhodes grass was introduced in all the districts in suitable localities. Australian elephant grass was planted over an area of one acre in the Peenya plantation. With a view to find out the locality best suited for the growth of Tung oil plants, 100 lbs. from Florida and 50 lbs. from Assam of seeds of Aleurites Fordii were got and supplied to different districts, with instructions for raising nurseries and the planting of this species. Three acres have been planted up with Wattle in Tumkur and Bangalore Distritcs. Eucalyptus—chiefly E. Citriodora, Robusta and Rostrate which have been found to be suited to the Mysore plateau are being introduced on a large scale both in the hills and in the plains. In all, 20 acres have been planted up during the year. One thousand Mexican Lavender plants have been planted over an area of three acres in Peenya and Jarakabande Plantations. Twelve thousand five hundred bulbil of Sisal hemp were supplied from Jakkur plantation, Bangalore District to the several divisions, for planting along demarcation lines and around plantations.

Besides these planting operations, sowings of fuel and other species were conducted on an elaborate scale, in exploited areas in existing plantations.

In accordance with the quinquennial programme, sandal dibbling was carried out over an area of 77,209 acres.

**96.** Large nurseries to raise timber and fuel plants were, as usual, opened in all parts of the State to provide the necessary planting materials. In the Bangalore District, 420 plants were sold to the Chamarajendra Water Works at Thippagondanahalli and a sum of Rs. 105 was realised.

**Nurseries.**

**97.** The work of afforestation was continued on the Chamundi Hills, Gopalaswami Hills, Talakad sand dunes, the Bababudans, Nandi Hills, Hulikere Block and Bannerghatta and in the gardens attached to the Forest lodges.

**Afforestation.**

On the Chamundi Hills, 1,750 pits were excavated and planted with potted transplants of large size and 5,000 casualities were replaced. On the Gopalaswami Hills, 150 Cinchona, 2,000 Chirpine, 8,000 Frenela, 262 Cypress and 144 fruit plants were put out. Of all the species tried on these hills, casuarina is found to be thriving well. Chirpine has also been found to be equally well. A new lodge has been constructed on the western extremity of the hills. The facilities of accommodation and water supply provided on the hills and the accessibility to the hills by the opening up of bridle paths are likely to make the place a popular health resort in the near future.

In the Talkad Sand Dunes, an area of 10 acres was planted with 5,760 Casuarina plants. In addition 200 Bilimatti seedlings were also put out. Failures were replaced with 1,640 transplants. An area of 10 acres was dibbled with Honge, Geru and Ippe. Lavancha was planted over an area of four acres. Two Arabian date palms received from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, and planted, have established well.

A fresh area of five acres has been taken up near Manikyadhara, on the Bababudan Hills, and planted up with nursery raised seedlings of Eucalyptus, Wattles, Chirpine and Frenela. In the Kemmangundi Block of Bababudan State Forest, a fresh area for Cinchona planting has been taken up. A small orchard has also been formed. On the Nandi Hills, an area of 10 acres was planted with 1,160 plants of Eucalyptus, Wattle and other species and 2,360 casualities were replaced.

In the Hulikere Upper Block, 64 acres were planted with 25,250 nursery raised seedlings of Casuarina, Toramatti, Honge, Bage, Sissoo, Honne, Bevu, Nerale, and Eucalyptus and in the Lower Block 7,000 plants of Sissoo, Ippe, Nerle, Seemethangadi and Honge, were put out. Besides this, Seemethangadi and other seeds were sown on trench mounds.

Eucalyptus robusta and citriodora planted on trench mounds and Toramatti planted in pits in Bannerghatta are reported to be growing vigorously.

Giant bamboos introduced in Byrankuppe, Kakankote and Mysore have been thriving well but those of the smaller variety have seeded and died. The existing gardens and fruit and flower plants in the compounds

of Forest Lodges and Range Quarters were maintained efficiently in all the Districts.

Investigation regarding germination and growth of teak from seeds obtained from various parts of India was continued. Sixty pounds of teak seeds to the Silviculturist, Ootacamund, 20 lbs. to the Range Officer, Chittagong hill tracts and 5 lbs. to the Silviculturist, Dehra Dun, were supplied during the year from the Mysore District for the investigation of the all India teak seed origin experiments. The results are awaited.

Exploitation. (1) Timber.

**98.** The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to Depots and sold during the year were 652,594, c. ft. 498,065 c. ft. and 570,029, c. ft. respectively. In addition, 31,950 sleepers were sold to Mysore Railways and Mysore Iron Works and 1,080 creosoted balgi poles were supplied to the Electrical Department. The value of materials sold was Rs. 7,57,655 and the cost incurred was Rs. 4,07,266.

(2) Sandal.

**99.** The quantity of rough sandalwood collected during the year was 1,982 tons and 5 cwts. and including the previous year's balance of 3,929 tons, the total quantity of rough wood was 5,911 tons and 5 cwts. Seven hundred and eighty-six tons of good wood were prepared during the year and the total quantity of such wood in the year was, 1,891 tons and 18 cwts. including the quantity on hand at the beginning of the year. Of this, 1,026 tons were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore. The revenue realised from the retail sales of sandalwood in the several Koties of the State was Rs. 36,196. The net receipts from the sale of sandal oil treated as Forest Revenue was Rs. 10,52,190 against Rs. 11,05,030 of the previous year.

Supply of timber, fuel, etc.

**100.** One lakh thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-two c. ft. of timber were supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields during the year. The quantities of fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore, the Serum Institute, Bangalore, the Sri Krishnarajendra Water Works, Shimoga, the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore and the Government Silk Factory, Mysore, were 4,791 tons, 32 tons, 563 tons, 6 tons and 301 tons respectively.

Sandal valuation survey.

**101.** The sandal valuation survey staff conducted the enumeration of sandal trees in 51 villages of Arkalgud taluk including a part of Magge Kaval comprising an area

of 24,981 acres. The total number of sandal trees enumerated was 31,835. The sandal valuation survey staff detected ten sandal damage cases during the year.

The total cost including the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 2,869.

Settlement of Maharatta Kunbis.

**102**. At the close of the year, there were 308 Maharatta Kunbi familes spreading over 27 colonies comprising 395 male and 382 female adults and 402 male and 353 female children. The total area of wet lands brought under cultivation by the Kunbis was 985 acres and 26 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,066-10-0. All amenities of life such as schools, medical aid, co-operative society, etc., have been given and the settlers are happy under the supervision of the Departmental Agency and have improved in their methods of agriculture education and health.

Elephants.

**103**. There were 48 elephants under the control of the Department at the close of the year including Palace elephants permanently transferred to the Department. One wild elephant about 9 feet high was captured at Agumbe during March 1933 and is being trained for forest work. The quantity of timber dragged by the elephants during the year is 3,04,663 c. ft. besides 1,300 balgi poles.

Saw Mills.

**104**. The saw mill at Shimoga worked for 287 days during the year. The quantity of timber sawn was 81,559 c.ft. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 60,545 against Rs. 61,688 of the previous year.

The saw mill at Kalkere worked for 139 days and the quantity of timber sawn was 1,852 c. ft. Owing to defects in the machinery, the mill could not be worked during the greater portion of the first half year.

Lac Cultivation.

**105**. There were 47 areas on crop at the close of the year, and the total quantity of crude lac collected was 475 maunds. During the year, a revenue of Rs. 4,488 was realised by sale of different products at the Factory. The demand for lac products continued to be poor as in the previous year.

Finance.

**106**. The total demand for the year under all heads including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 28,94,423. Of this, a sum of Rs. 24,74,903 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 1,45,034 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,74,485 at the close of the year. The

total expenditure of the Department under Conservancy and works including that of the creosote plant amounted to Rs. 6,91,844 as against Rs. 6,41,501 in the previous year.

**107**. The Department had to contend against the adverse trade depression which continued to get more unfavourable during the course of the year. General.

A demand was created for the reputed sandal-wood of Mysore in South India.

With a view to expand the exploitation of ghat forests, an order for 500 tons of Dhuma Bottom Boards was secured from one of the Indian Railways.

Investigation work was continued with vigour during the year. Extraction of oil from seeds of forest trees such as sandal, sagade, gangunge, charcoal preparation in the outlaying portions of forests and enflouraging forest flowers received attention. Investigation into possible new uses of lac proceeded further in the year. A cheap fence making machine was purchased and installed during the year.

A gas generator was installed at the Shimoga Mill for the additional power required for working the saw mill.

The Creosote Plant treated 35,153 cubic feet of timber.

## (xiii) Geology.

**108**. The number of mining leases, prospecting and collecting licenses and certificates of approval in force during 1932-33 as compared with those in the previous year are noted below :— Leases and Licenses.

| *Particulars.* | | *1931-32.* | *1932-33.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mining leases | .. | 40 | 36 |
| Prospecting licenses | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Collecting licenses | ... | 6 | 8 |
| Exploring licenses | ... | ... | ... |
| Approval certificates | ... | 14 | 12 |
| Total | .. | 69 | 65 |

The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 20,272 acres as against 26,311 acres in the previous year. The total rent and cesses recovered in

respect of mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 14,096-8-0 as against Rs. 16,866 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the output and other particulars relating to the chief minerals other than gold produced in the State for the year 1932-33 :—

| Name of mineral | No. of mining leases or prospecting licenses current | Output | Quantity removed from blocks | Royalty payable |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons. | Tons. | Rs. a. p. |
| Manganese ... | 3 mining leases ... | nil | 112 (from stock) | 70 0 0 |
| Chromite ... | 10 do ... | 6,449·78 | 4,213·79 | 8,160 6 0 |
| Magnesite ... | 3 do ... | 1,834·65 | 2,750·5 | 1,760 0 0 (dead rent). |
| Kaolin ... | 2 do and 4 prospecting licenses. | 2,583·6 | 2,580·71 | 2,046 0 0 |
| Kyanite, etc. ... | 2 do do | 2 | 2 | 3 0 0 |
| Green quartzite. | 1 do do | 6 | 5 | 50 0 0 |
| Soapstone ... | 4 collecting do | 161·5 | 161·5 | 251 14 0 |

Work by Departmental Agency.

**109.** The depression in the mineral market having continued this year also, chiefly dead work was carried on at Byrapur. The total quantity of such work done was about 80,000 c.ft. Ore was obtained in small quantity from the eastern and central compartments of the "A" working while no mining was done in the "B" and "C" workings, on account of water. The total output of ore at Byrapur was 1,191 tons as against 1,001 tons in the previous year. Three thousand, one hundred and twenty-one tons of Byrapur chromite ore was sold for Rs. 57,815. Surface pebble collection in the Gurur and Nanchanhalli areas amounted to 749 tons. Out of 255 tons of graphite mined at Ganacharpur in Bowringpet Taluk, 210 tons were supplied to the Mysore Iron Works. Fifty-two tons of felspar, 450 tons of kaolin and 59 tons of refractory clay were mined and supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory.

For the Mysore Iron Works 16,346·15 tons of iron ore and 1561·55 tons of limestone were mined.

The following areas comprising about 245 sq. miles were carefully examined and mapped during the year :—

(i) An area of about 25 sq. miles in the neighbourhood of the Kolar Gold Fields was examined to study in detail the nature and variation of the hornblendic rocks and the mode of occurrence and origin of the associated amphibolite in the Kolar schist belt. A large number of representative specimens were obtained and classified.

(ii) A small area of about 10 sq. miles in the vicinity of the Kaolin deposit of the Arjunbettahalli block near Gollahalli in the Nelamangala taluk was examined to study in detail the nature of the geological formations.

(iii) During the course of prospecting for refractory clays in the Hoskote and Malur taluks, an area of about 210 sq. miles was geologically surveyed and mapped, with a view to study the nature and origin of laterite and the refractory clays.

With a view to test the suitability of some clays for the manufacture of stoneware, four deposits round about Bangalore were examined and sampled. Messrs. Burn & Co., of Ranigunj, on analysing and testing four samples from different areas reported that three of them were found suitable for certain types of stoneware and the other one might be suitable for mixing with other clays in proportion to be determined by testing.

In connection with the manufacture of cement in the State, the clay deposits round about Soldevanhalli and near Banasandra, Kondli and Voblapur were carefully examined in detail. It has been found that there are large quantities of clay available in these places covering a total area of about 800 acres. A sample of Voblapur limestone and a sample of clay obtained in the fields at a furlong east of Soldevanhalli pumping station have been found by the General Manager of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., Deccan, to be suitable for the manufacture of cement. An area of 210 sq. miles was examined in the Hoskote and Malur Taluks with a view to locate deposits of refractory clay and kaolin. A graphite deposit has been located near Mavinahalli in Mysore Taluk.

**Economic Investigation.**

**110.** Experiments for the manufacture of ferro-chrome, which were suspended at the close of the previous year, were resumed in February 1933 at Sivasamudram, where facilities for conducting the experiments are available owing to the continuous supply of electric power. Four experiments were conducted for ferro-chrome when experiments to produce ferro-silicon were taken up as per orders of Government. Up to the end of June 1933, 35 experiments were conducted for ferro-silicon and three for carborundum. In no case the standard specification of 75 per cent silicon and 21 per cent iron was obtained, though in a few cases the silicon content only was approximately approached. When a larger furnace is constructed having a regular arrangement for tapping the fluid alloy with higher capacity transformers, it is expected

the results would come up to the required specification, after further experiments are conducted.

Finance.

**111.** The total demand in respect of the revenue of the department both under mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) and Geological receipts was Rs. 85,567-8-8 and the collection Rs. 85,675-11-0, Rs. 108-2-4 being received in excess. The departmental expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,248 while the total receipts amounted to Rs. 85,675-11-0.

General.

**112.** A number of modifications in the existing rules relating to mineral concessions in the State, which were considered necessary both in the interest of Government and the mining public, were submitted to Government, a general revision of the rules having been deferred owing to the continued depression in the mineral market.

## (xiv) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mining.

**113.** Mining operations were carried on in four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum and Nandydrug mines, against five in the previous year. The Balaghat Gold Mines, Ltd., ceased to work with effect from 1st May 1932 and the property was acquired by the Nandydrug Mines, Limited. The nominal and paid up capitals of the working companies were therefore reduced to £1,563,000 and £1,513,772 or a decrease of £154,000 and £153,965 respectively, as compared with the previous year. The output of the mines during the calender year was 329,574·899 ozs. of fine gold and 27,781·139 ozs. of silver, against 330,434·024 ozs. of gold and 22,604·850 ozs. of silver in 1931, resulting in a decrease of 859·125 ozs. in the output of gold and an increase of 5,176·289 ozs. in the output of silver compared with the previous year's production. The total value of fine gold and silver produced in the mines was £1,925,415-13-10 against £1,561,540-18-4 in the previous year, the increase of £363,874-15-6 over the previous year's realisation being due to the increased premium on gold. The total amount paid in dividends during the year was £412,865-14-6 against £219,010-16-0 in 1931, showing an increase of £193,854-18-8. The dividend paid during the year amounted to 24·76 per cent of the paid up capital of all the Companies including the Balaghat Mine (under liquidation) the corresponding figure for 1931

being 13·13 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends declared during the year was £105,919-16-3 against £83,086-16-1 (revised) in 1931 showing an increase of £22,833-0-2. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,37, 61-3-0 the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 17,26,822-2-0 against Rs. 14,44,081-3-0 in the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 13,95,274-6-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,31,547-12-0.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations in 1882 up to the end of the year 1932 was 17,252,162·782 ozs. of the total value of £75,218,019-12-1 and the dividends and royalty paid during this period amounted to £22,933,139-19-2 and £3,973,137-5-6 respectively.

**Other important Minerals.**

**114.** The following statement gives the output and other particulars regarding important minerals other than gold in the State during the year.

| Name of mineral | Number of mining leases or prospecting licenses current | Output | Quantity removed from blocks | Royalty payable |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tons | Tons | Rs. a. p. |
| Manganese ... | 1 mining lease ... | ... | 112·00 | 70 0 0 |
| Chromite ... | 5 do ... | 6,449·78<br>83·25<br>(Concentrate.) | 4,213·79 | 3,160 6 0 |
| Magnesite ... | 1 do ... | 1,834·65 | 2,750·50 | 1,760 0 0<br>(Dead rent) |
| Kaolin ... | 2 do and 3 prospecting licenses. | 2,5380·60 | 2,530·71 | 2,046 0 0 |
| Soapstone ... | 3 Collecting licenses ... | 161·50 | 161·50 | 251 14 0 |
| Green Quartzite | 1 do ... | 6·00 | 5·00 | 50 0 0 |

**Mining Revenue.**

**115.** The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold for the year 1932-33 including previous year's balance was Rs. 85,567-8-8 against Rs. 76,816-8-0 and the same was realised in full.

**Mining Labour.**

**116.** The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1932 was 19,623 against 19,109 in the previous

year showing an increase of 514. Of this number 18,816 were employed in gold mining, 54 on manganese, 464 on chromium, 90 on iron ore, 19 on magnesite, 59 on kaolin, 31 on soapstone, 4 on green quartzite, 18 on felspar, 48 on crude graphite and 20 on quartz. Of the 18,816 persons employed in gold mining, 321 were Europeans, 402 Anglo-Indians and 18,093 Indians; a total of 10,838 persons being employed below ground and 7,978 on surface work. Of the latter, 1,095 were women and 465 children under 12 years of age. The working hours underground and on surface remain the same as in the previous year. The average monthly wages paid to different classes of work to European and Indian employees came to £48·14 and Rs. 33.06 respectively during 1932 against £47·28 and Rs. 32·64 respectively during the previous year.

Accidents.

**117.** The total number of accidents reported for the year was 217 against 200 in the previous year (1931). Of this number, 45 were fatal, 168 serious and four non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was thus 213 which works out at the rate of 10·85 per 1,000 persons employed, the corresponding figures for 1931 being 10·20. Enquiries were instituted into all the 213 accidents reported. Of the above accidents, 22 or 10·33 per cent (against 22 or 11·28 per cent in the year previous) were due to negligence, 18 or 8·45 per cent (against 10 or 5·13 per cent in the year previous) were due to recklessness, 173 or 81·22 (against 163 or 83·59 per cent in the year previous) were classed as unavoidable. In the 45 fatal accidents, 74 persons were either killed or died as the result of injuries received giving a mortality of 3·93 per thousand persons employed against 7·12 per thousand in 1931. There were 10 individual accidents involving two or more fatalities and in these, 39 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 14 accidents due to rock-bursts accounted for 34 deaths (against 15 accidents and 59 deaths in the previous year) 9 accidents due to falling in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for the death of 11 persons (against 11 accidents and 11 deaths in the previous year), six accidents due to explosives (misfires, etc.,) accounted for the death of nine persons (against one accident and one death in the previous year), and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. There were also ten non-casualty accidents reported under the Mining Rules.

There were 56 prosecutions during the year in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining material involving 76 persons of whom 60 were convicted. Twenty-one prosecutions were also launched for breach of the Mining Regulations. Ten persons were prosecuted in connection with the accidents during the year and all of them were convicted.

Explosives.

**118**. During the year, nine licenses (against the same number granted in 1931) were granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives, other than fulminates in and sale from a magazine and the District Magistrates issued 722 licenses (against 694 in 1931) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives making in all 731 licenses against 703 during 1931. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Field and outside and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft-heads were inspected in detail by the officers of the Department and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The magazines were in good order and their up-keep and supervision were well attended to. The physical condition of all the explosives in the different magazines was found to be good. The total number of inspections of premises containing explosives during the year by the Magisterial and Police Officers was 580, compared with 651 in the year previous, showing a decrease of 71 inspections. During the year 1932 there were in all 44 accidents due to explosives resulting in the death of 25 persons and serious injuries to 48 others, against 65, 15 and 79 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 44 accidents, 9 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, resulting in the death of 9 persons and serious injuries to 6 others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets was the cause of accidents in Mines. Necessary action was taken against the person or persons responsible in each case.

Explosives Rules.

**119**. A set of rules to govern the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time were approved and these have been incorporated in the Explosives Rules.

## (xv) Public Works.

Grant and outlay.

**120**. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 63,05,969 against which an outlay of

Rs. 61,89,953 was incurred. In addition to the above expenditure an outlay of Rs. 3,24,922 was incurred from sources to which the procedure of budgetting does not apply, such as contributions. The total outlay for the year was thus Rs. 65,14,875. The aggregate modified grant from State Funds was Rs. 41,02,128 against which the booked outlay amounted to Rs. 40,17,336. Grants under the Irrigation Cess Fund and the District Funds were Rs. 3,64,213 and Rs. 6,41,242 respectively and the expenditure Rs. 3,40,601 and Rs. 7,19,656 respectively.

Irrigation Works Charged to Revenue. Original Works.

**121.** The expenditure incurred under Irrigation Works charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 7,52,392 and was distributed as follows:—Rs. 5,32,076 on tanks, Rs. 1,17,252 on channels and Rs. 1,03,063 on the restoration of minor tanks.

The following were some of the important irrigation works in progress:—

*Tanks*:—

(i) Construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur taluk, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,050.

(ii) Restoration of Hiduva tank.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 1,06,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 11,329. The right channel work including the double embankment and the excavation of left channel were completed. The aqueduct across Kodihalla was nearly completed.

(iii) Restoration of Chickyegati tank, Nagamangala taluk—The total estimate is Rs. 62,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs 8,650. The bund has come up to R. L. 61·00. The sluice work has been completed. The construction of masonry work on the channel and the right weir were in progress. Water was distributed for 1 mile length of channel during the year.

(iv) Construction of a new tank across Maralwadi stream, Kankanhalli taluk.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 4,17,000 and outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 58,716. The work in the breached portion was started in January 1933, and after certain preliminary operation works, such as clearing sand in the deeper portions in front of centre corewall, excavation of trial pits, the filling of the breach was brought to the level of the newly built core-wall *viz.*, R. L. 320·60. The old jelly drain in grades 7 and 8 were located and after closing the connection between the front and the rear of the bund, the bund in this portion was also raised.

(v) Constructon of a new tank at Kethohalli, Closepet taluk.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 58,905 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 9,188. The tank proper was completed.

(vi) Construction of a new tank across the Vrishabhavati at Kamasamudram.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,23,300 and the

outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 31,358. The 58·00 level flood gap was closed and a new flood gap was opened at 68·00 and the entire length of bund was formed to R. L. 78·00 nearly against the final level of 90·00. The sluice work was nearly completed and the waste weir work put in hand.

(vii) Restoration of Beechagondanahalli Tank, Kolar Taluk—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 24,460 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 5,173. The work was completed.

(viii) Improvement of Duparthi Voddu Channel under Byrasagara tank.—The total estimate of the work is Rs 31,354 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 5,239.

(ix) Construction of a new tank at Nidasala. —The total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,75,617 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 47,117. The bund was raised to almost the final level all through and the water diverted over the permanent weir for the first time. Right and left sluice channels were in progress.

(x) Construction of a new tank at Thumbadi, Koratgere taluk.— The total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,98,300 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 18,234.

(xi) Construction of a bund across the Jayamangali river near Kyamanahalli, Koratagere taluk.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 23,500 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 632.

(xii) Construction of a new tank at Dalavoy near Singadahalli, Chicknaikanhalli taluk.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,03,600 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 19,272. Earth work to bund and revetment works were in progress.

(xiii) Construction of a reservoir across the Kumudwathi river near Anjanapur.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 17,85,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 1,45,875. The bund was raised to R. L. 142·00 nearly in portions and the flood gap to R. L. 116·00 at the waste weir. The construction of masonry return and the wing wall was taken up during the year and good progress secured. The body wall was built up to R. L. 141·00 against the final R. L. 145·00 for a length of 400 feet and concreting was in progress beyond this point. During the year four miles length of the right bank channel was completed.

(xiv) Construction of a reservoir across the Bhadra river near Lakkavalli.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 59,645 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 16,727. The field work has been completed and the estimates are being prepared.

(xv) Construction of a new tank across Bekkinahalla, Tarikere taluk —The total estimate of the work is Rs. 29,950 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 4,165. The bund including the flood gap was brought to the sanctioned level. The tank filled and discharged.

**Channel Conservancy.**

**122.** The total length of the river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara works maintained during the year was 406½ miles comprising Mysore District 209¼ miles, Hassan District 60 miles, Bhadra 40 miles and

Chitaldrug District 97¼ miles. In the case of these channels, the distribution of water during the irrigation season was, as usual, carried out under the direction of the Revenue Department. The atchkat under the river channels was 28,191 acres yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,43,691. The following are some of the more important works taken up during the year :—

(i) Construction of a masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur and opening out a right bank channel also called Nugu anicut and channels. The total estimate of this work is Rs. 4,87,155 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs 7,414. The channel excavation in the 23rd mile was attended to. Protection works to the steep slopes of Kapeoge saddle cutting were done.

(ii) Construction of an *ane* across the Veera Vaishnava river near Nelligere.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 28,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 5,106. The *ane* and channel works were completed except for madavoys and water was let into both the channels for irrigation on 10th June 1933.

(iii) Construction of an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala and opening a right bank channel. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 11,95,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 7,428. The work of improvements was continued. The full length of the main channel (40 miles) and branch channels (19½ miles) were in use. The area irrigated in 1932-33 was 7,918 acres and 24 guntas, of which 150 acres were under sugar-cane.

(iv) Opening of a left bank channel from New Kudlur Anicut in Belur taluk.—The total estimate of the work is Rs. 1,40,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 10,450. The excavation of the channel in the 6th, 7th and 8th mile was in progress and water was admitted up to a length of 5¾ miles which irrigated 240 acres.

**Civil Works Buildings.**

**123.** The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 3,33,782. The following were the important works in progress during the year :—

(i) Construction of Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children (New Maternity) at Bangalore. The foundations and basement were completed by January 1933 and the superstructure was started in February 1933. The ground floor was practically complete. The year's outlay was Rs. 89,171.

(ii) Construction of an Out-patient Dispensary to the New Maternity Hospital at Bangalore. The foundation and basement were completed and superstructure built up to roof level. The year's outlay being Rs. 17,888.

(iii) Construction of a children's ward on the top of Ophthalmic Block in the compound of Krishnarajendra Hospital. This work has been sanctioned as supplemental to the Ophthalmic block and forms the first floor to that building. The works with the exception of Electric and Sanitary fittings, were mostly completed. The year's outlay was Rs. 17,985.

(iv) Construction of a General Hospital at Chikmagalur. Minor improvement works were in progress. The years outlay was Rs. 4,617.

(v) Construction of the Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan. The year's outlay was Rs. 7,809.

(vi) Construction of the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 26,180 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 11,423. The main building with wards has been roofed over.

(vii) Constructing on Lalitha Mahal at Mysore The final claims of the contractor were settled. The year's outlay was Rs. 1,38,200.

(viii) Construction of a building for the Serum Institute at Hebbal, Bangalore. The work was completed in almost all respects and handed over to the Department. Final claims on main building were all settled. The year's outlay was Rs. 12,865.

(ix) Improvements to Kumara Park at Bangalore. The work is completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 29,636.

An expenditure amounting to Rs. 96,809 was incurred under repairs and all Government buildings were kept up in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

The expenditure under communications amounted to Rs. 2,43,020 of which, Rs. 57,407 was incurred on roads, Rs. 1,75,658 on bridges and boats and Rs. 9,955 on Travellers' Bungalows. The important works in progress were—

(i) Extension and deviation of the Madras-Cannanore road near Mandya. The road work was completed and opened for traffic. The total estimate of this work is Rs. 46,000 and the outlay incurred during year is Rs. 17,472.

(ii) Construction of a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur. The bridge was completed practically and opened for traffic in August 1932, by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 6,06,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 63,000.

(iii) Construction of a bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal. The work was nearly completed with the exception of the parapet wall and cornice; and tunnels and causeways on the approach road were also constructed. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 2,09,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 1,03,381.

The expenditure on repairs under the head communications amounted to Rs. 10,22,519 of which Rs. 4,61,478 was incurred on the annual maintenance and Rs. 4,99,231, on the special repairs of State Fund Roads, Rs. 5,999 on boats and bridges, Rs. 30,110 on repairs of Travellers'

Bungalows, Rs. 9,401 on Hill stations and Rs. 16,360 on Miscellaneous items. A total length of 2,202 7/16 miles of State Fund Roads was maintained during the year of which 2,006⅝ miles are metalled. The average cost of maintenance including special grants was only Rs. 433 per mile. A sum of Rs. 4,13,114 was granted under Petrol Tax Revenue and an outlay of Rs 4,38,894 was incurred. Very bad furlongs on almost all the State Fund Roads were taken up for collection and the conditions improved as far as possible. The problem of road maintenance is assuming greater and greater importance year after year and increased grants are required for maintaining them to the high standard required for fast vehicular traffic.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

**124.** The outlay under Miscellaneous Public Improvements amounted to Rs. 17,731, out of which Rs. 11,875 was incurred on water supply and Rs. 5,856 on miscellaneous items.

Vani Vilasa Sagara.

**125.** The Vani Vilasa Sagara received 97,114 units of water and the level rose from 73·55 to 125·5. The level of temporary gap in the weir was raised from 124·00 to 126·00 to store extra water. Continuous summer supply was given for paddy cultivation, as a special case. The channels were maintained in an efficient condition. The total area irrigated was 7,655 acres and the revenue realised was Rs. 40,754. The lake filled and discharged during the year, the second time after its completion the first being in 1919.

District Funds.

**126.** The total grant sanctioned under District Fund stood at Rs. 6,41,242 against which an expenditure of Rs. 7,19,626 was incurred. The ground floor work of the District Board Office at Tumkur was almost completed, improving the Salagame Halebid road, Hassan Taluk up to 12th mile has been completed and made fit for traffic. The expenditure on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District Fund roads amounted to Rs. 5,84,960. A total length of 3,287½ miles of District Fund roads was maintained during the year of which 19,59⅝ miles were metalled. The average expenditure on maintenance amounted to Rs. 131 per mile.

Other Funds.

**127.** Under "Military Works" an outlay of Rs. 19,012 was incurred on accomodation of troops. The construction of additional stalls for the Mysore Horse at Waddarapalya was completed.

Several items of work were executed from the Irrigation Cess Fund, the number of such works in progress being 980 and those completed being 328.

Contribution Works.

The grant and outlay under Mysore University Fund amounted to Rs. 28,804 and Rs. 22,310. The construction of the Medical College at Mysore was completed. An outlay of Rs. 51,932 was incurred on Educational buildings. Construction of a new building for Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore is under progress.

**128**. The works classified under contribution works are those which are carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the budget, such as grants from Imperial Government and Contribution from private bodies. The total expenditure of the year aggregated Rs. 3,24,922, of which Rs. 13,432 was incurred under irrigation Rs. 2,18,785 under Civil Buildings, Rs. 6,010 under communications and Rs. 72,884 under Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The expenditure under Irrigation was met from contributions paid by raiyats towards the restoration of or repairs to tanks and channels. Under Civil Buildings, the works carried out relate to the construction of, and repairs to, Muzrai and other charitable institutions and annual maintenance of Protestant Cemeteries in the State. The following were the most important works in progress :—

(1) Construction of a Radiological Block attached to the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore. The work made good progress. Superstructure was built to the roof level in places. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 32,450 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 8,680.

(2) Construction of Sir Puttanna Chetty's Town Hall at Bangalore—Land acquisition proceedings were almost completed and materials were collected. The total estimate of the work is Rs. 1,54,000 and the outlay incurred during the year is Rs. 3,568.

Tanks.

**129**. Under the Minor Tanks Restoration scheme the total outlay was Rs. 1,03,063. Two hundred and fifty-two works were in progress, of which 72 works were completed. The number of major and minor tanks restored up to the end of the year under report are 2,368 and 5,579 respectively. Twenty-seven tanks were taken by the Department under Acreage Cess. In all 88 irrigation works sustained damages during the year under report owing to heavy rains. The cost of repairing the

damages was estimated at Rs. 57.885, Prompt action was taken to carry out all urgent repair works.

Water Supply, Bangalore Water Works.

**130.** The new Bangalore Water Works Reservoir dam was raised to 110′ above bed and the erection of filters and pumps and other accessory works were completed. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to open the Water Works for service on 15th March 1933 and from that date the City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have been supplied with water from this reservoir which has been named Sri Chamarajendra Reservoir. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,37,421 bringing the total outlay to end of June 1933 to Rs. 51,55,228. The maintenance of Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore City amount to Rs. 2,42,089 of which Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 83,448 to the Civil and Military Station, Rs. 64,765 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water and sale of water. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was thus Rs. 92,648. The total quantity of water received at the Combined Jewell Filters was 1,445·66 million gallons, and the total consumption was 1,471·82 gallons both in the City and the Civil and Military Station out of which Bangalore City consumed 799·45 million gallons and Civil and Military Station 672·37 million gallons. This gives an average supply of 12·14 gallons per head of population against 11 gallons last year.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

**131.** The total charges under Establishment amounted to Rs. 10,08,995. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds was 18·14 against 17·07 of last year. The expenditure under Tools and Plant amounted to Rs. 15,837.

Inspection.

**132.** The Chief Engineer travelled over 3,697 miles of road and visited 114 places inspecting works situated there at and in the vicinity.

Schemes under consideration.

The following projects are under consideration :—

(1) A tank at Marconahalli across the Shimsha in Kunigal Taluk.

(2) A tank across the Markandeya stream at Rajamakalahalli, Bowringpet Taluk.

(3) A tank across the Vrishabhavati near Byramangala, Closepet Taluk.

(4) An *ane* across the Waste Weir, of Chickyegeti tank near Bheemanahalli, Nagamangala Taluk.

(5) Improvement and extension of the South Channel of Sri Ramadevaru Dam.

(6) Naranappa Anicut: Gauging was in progress.

(7) A bridge across the Cauvery near Paschimavahini to straighten the Bangalore-Nilgiri Road.

(8) A Timber Bridge across the river Shimsha at 2/55 of Bangalore-Mysore Road *via* Kankanhalli.

**133.** In March 1933 His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was pleased to lay the foundation stones for the New Technological Institute and for Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall at Bangalore which is in progress. General.

### Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

**134.** The principal activities of the Department relate to (1) execution and maintenance of the Krishnarajasagara Dam and Irwin Canal works and conducting gauging operations jointly with the officers of the Public Works Department of the Madras Government, (2) maintenance of channels and distribution of water in the Cauvery valley and extension of existing channels to secure additional areas permissible under the agreement between the Mysore and Madras Governments and (3) preparation of projects for the construction of additional reservoirs in the Cauvery valley. General.

Joint gauging operations were conducted on the Cauvery and the Lakshmanathirtha rivers, the Mandagere channel, the Left Bank Low Level Canal, the Chikadevaroyasagara and the Devaroy channels. Observations are being continued for determining the co-efficients of discharges to be finally adopted for computing the issues due to Madras.

**135.** The Krishnarajasagara Working Committee was reconstituted during the year, two additional non-official gentlemen being appointed as members to represent the raiyats. Four meetings were held during the year. Some of the important matters dealt with by the Committee relate to the establishment of a sugar factory at Mandya, the formation of a Rural Health Unit in the Irwin Canal area, the adoption of measures relating to prevention and control of malaria and draining of the tracts into which the water from the Cauvery river and its canals percolate, and the creation of agricultural and credit facilities in the Krishnarajasagara Dam Works.

Irwin Canal tract. On the recommendations of the Working Committee Government have sanctioned several special measures for the development of irrigation in this tract. Some of the important ones are:—

(1) A development fund has been formed for financing schemes relating to the creation of special facilities and agencies for providing tools, seeds, manure, etc.

(2) An Agricultural farm has been established for demonstrating improved methods of cultivation of high rated crops and supplying seeds;

(3) A sugar factory has been established at Mandya;

(4) An experimental and demonstration orchard has been laid out near the Dam.

(5) The operations of the Land Mortgage Bank have been extended to Mandya and Maddur taluks;

(6) A co-operative Credit Society and an agricultural depot have been opened at Mandya; and

(7) Improvement of communications has been undertaken and a Health Unit has been established.

Government have exempted marshy lands from the operation of the rotational system for a period of three years pending investigation of special means for preventing the water-logging of such areas.

The outlay on the Krishnarajasagara Dam works during the year was Rs. 2,99,066 which brings the total outlay to Rs. 239,99,230. The several masonry works connected with the construction of flood gates in plus 106′ waste weir were completed. All the lift gates were erected and the frame work of all the automatic gates were fitted up. A new relieving weir was constructed to facilitate the sluice co-efficient observations. As the storage in the reservoir at plus 120′ contour is found to be sufficient to meet the irrigation and power requirements for several years to come, Government have ordered that the storage be limited to plus 120′ contour for the present and that the acquisition of properties be limited to this level of submersion.

An extent of 512 acres and six guntas was acquired for submersion above plus 106′ contour and lands to the extent of 183 acres 31 guntas were given in exchange. The amount of cash compensation awarded was Rs. 74,555 and a sum of Rs. 7,790 was paid as crop compensation.

Three villages were formed at a cost of Rs. 3,515 and a sum of Rs. 6,556 was spent in connection with the

construction of Yedatore town. All works connected with the latter have been completed except those relating to the laying of the pipe line and improvements to the commemoration pillar. The layout of the Mandya town extension was completed.

**Irwin Canal Project.**

**136.** The outlay on the Irwin Canal works was Rs. 7,42,758 bringing the total outlay to Rs. 1,47,82,956. The main Irwin canal from the Dam to end of tunnel, the Maddur branch, the Keragode branch and the first six miles of the Cauvery branch were opened for service to command an irrigable extent of 50,000 acres. The main work in these channels consisted in opening out distributaries. The progress of work on the Cauvery Branch related to the completion of the channel in its first 13 miles. The first six miles were completed and the work on the remaining portion was progressing. The continuance of the Cauvery branch beyond 13 miles is suspended for the present. The charges relating to the establishment on the Canal works amounted to Rs. 1,24,570.

**Irrigation Cess Fund and other Works.**

**137.** A sum of Rs. 80,556 has been expended on annual and special repairs of the river channels. An outlay of Rs. 8,204 was incurred on developing orchard cultivation.

**Miscellaneous.**

**138.** Extension of irrigation under the existing channels by improvement of duty was continued. The additional area to which irrigation has been extended under the Chikadevarayasagara, Devaroy, Virijanadi and the Right bank low level channels works to about 2,130 acres. The extensions so far executed are nearly 9,700 acres area against the additional extent of nearly 29,700 acres to which Mysore is entitled under the agreement with Madras. Investigations for a reservoir across the Kabini river have been made and a rough scheme prepared to irrigate about 40,000 acres. Surveys in regard to the storage possibilities on the Hemavathi and the Lakshmanathirtha rivers are also in progress. The Rajaparameswari channel works were completed, so also was the work of improving and extending the Rampur channel.

The maximum inflow into the reservoir at Krishnarajasagara was 74,258 cusecs against 89,277 in the previous year. The water level rose to a height of 116·12 feet above the bed of the river when further storage was stopped. The maximum issue let down during the floods through the waste weir was 41,700 cusecs.

## (xvi) Electrical.

Capital Works.

**139.** The capital outlay during the year on Hydro-Electric works amounted to Rs. 6,90,817 and that on automatic telephones was Rs. 3,701. The following are some of the more important works carried out during the year :—

(*a*) *Installation works.*—

The amount spent on VII Installation and the old Installations excluding the sum of Rs. 3,35,925 spent under the head "stock and suspense" was Rs. 6,90,817. The total outlay up to the end of the year 1932-33 was Rs. 2,84,53,930.

(*b*) *Supply of power to Mettur.*—

The total outlay up to the end of 1932-33 was Rs. 9,48,317 and the works connected with the project have been completed.

(*c*) *Electrification of Tumkur.*—

The outlay incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 4,379. The total outlay on the installation was Rs. 2,79,666.

(*d*) *Electrification of Chikballapur and Dodballapur.*—

The outlay of Rs. 77,932 incurred during the year under this head includes the expenditure in connection with the electrification of Goribidnur town and Manchenahalli village amounting to Rs. 19,656 and Rs. 20,265 respectively.

(*e*) *Electrification of Anekal, Attibele and Begur.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 3,437 was incurred during the year. The major portion of the work was completed last year. The total expenditure up to the end of 1932-33 was Rs. 1,66,962.

(*f*) *Electrification of Devanhalli.*—

The electrification of this town has been completed. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 41,224.

(*g*) *Electrification of Channapatna.*—

The electrification of this town has been completed. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,21,840.

(*h*) *Electrification of Closepet.*—

The construction of quarters for operators was taken up and completed during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,499.

(*i*) *Electrification of Bidadi.*—

The work was completed during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,841.

(*j*) *Electrification of Nanjangud.*—

The work has been practically completed. The expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,12,816.

(*k*) *Electrification of Seringapatam.*—

The construction of the station building has been almost completed. The construction of quarters for the staff has been taken up. The expenditure incurred during 1932-33 was Rs. 3,391 and the total expenditure incurred up to the end of that year was Rs. 27,594.

(*l*) *Electrification of Mandya.*—

The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 2,487. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 49,861.

(*m*) *Electrification of French-Rocks and Melkote.*—

In both these towns the work has been almost completed. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 19,792 and Rs. 27,728 respectively.

(*n*) *Electrification of Kolar.*—

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,625. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1932-33 was Rs. 1,77,475.

(*o*) *Electrification of Bowringpet and Chintamani.*—

The work of the former was completed. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of 1932–33 was Rs. 80,187 and Rs. 33,942 respectively.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,86,351 was incurred during the year on improvements to the several power and lighting installations. The following are some of the important works carried out during the year:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Electrification of Sarjapur ... | 12,012 |
| (2) | Extension of power lines to Hoskote ... | 9,009 |
| (3) | Equipment for the Electrical Laboratory ... | 2,240 |
| (4) | Installing permanently underground cables for festoon lights in front of the Palace at Mysore ... ... | 5,990 |
| (5) | Works in connection with the interior illumination of the new Durbar Hall ... | 2,184 |
| (6) | Running a power line to the Sugar Factory at Mandya ... ... | 1,530 |
| (7) | Installing street lights near the stables in the Narasimharaja bouleward near the race camp ... ... | 1,403 |

Besides the above, electric energy was supplied for lighting and to consumers requiring it for other purposes in the villages of Sri Subramanya Ghati, Kengeri, Jigani, Thavarekere, Sathanur, Suggenhally, Byrapatna, Kebbal, Aralal, Nagenhally, Palhally, Devarasanahally, Nidaghatta and Somanahally and an expenditure of Rs. 47,550 was incurred on this account.

The capital outlay incurred during the year in connection with the extension of power service to pumping installations required for irrigation was Rs. 56,140.

An outlay of Rs. 54,847 was incurred during the year for increasing the capacities of conductors, transformers and distribution plant including the expenditure of Rs. 5,335 incurred in connection with the manufacture of Electrical Transformers.

The new power lines between Kankanhally and Bangalore *via* Closepet and Thippagondanahally, were impressed with full voltage, *viz.*, 35,000 volts, and power was supplied for pumping water at Thippagondanahally tank which supplies water to Bangalore. The expenditure incurred during the year on this work amounted to Rs. 55,831, and the work is almost completed except for certain minor works, such as linemen's sheds, structures, etc.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,31,807 was incurred out of the Depreciation Fund and the important works that were carried out, out of this fund, were the VII Installation Works at Bangalore and Mysore, VIII Installation Works at Sivasumudram, replacing uncreosoted balgi poles in the B 1 and B 2 lines, replacing transformers and lightning arresters at Kolar Gold Field Section, replacing aluminium arresters by Thyrite ones on S1 and S2 lines, replacing the overhead power lines by underground cable near Fort-gate Palace and re-modelling the Kolar Transmission Lines.

The outlay incurred on works done for other Departments of Government, the Palace and Local Bodies was Rs. 1,03,352.

Power.

**140.** The total power generated during the year was 1,783,40,592 B. O. T. U. against 1,710,45,180 in 1931-32. The gross earnings of the Department amounted to Rs. 51,97,851, against Rs. 50,33,479 in the previous year.

Of this, 1,466,31,159 B. O. T. U. was distributed to Lighting and Irrigation Pumping Installations. There were 2,200 Power Installations, (including irrigation pumps and heating and cooking installations) and 19,312 lighting installations at the end of the year, against 1,763 and 16,761 respectively in the previous year.

The total number of street lights at the end of the year was 10,776, of which 8,837 were over-head ones and 1,939 ornamental lights. The total additions during the year was 627 or 6·18 per cent. Besides these, there were 10 traffic columns and 53 flood light projectors in Mysore. The number of lighting installations for advertisement purposes in show rooms by commercial concerns went up from 32 to 92. The total amount of rebate allowed to the several Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Fields amounted to £29,689 which works up to 18·25 per cent of the Mining Revenue.

**141.** The total value of the purchases made during the year was Rs. 12,16,748 (against Rs. 10,27,280 in 1931-32). Of this, stores worth Rs. 7,11,542 were purchased in foreign countries and purchases to the extent of Rs. 5,05,206 were made locally. The total value of stores issued, sold and written off was Rs. 19,21,739 leaving a balance of stock valued at Rs. 20,12,615 at the close of the year. The Stores Management Committee held their sittings once during July 1932 and again in April 1933 for scrutiny and consideration of the annual requisitions of the several sections for the purchase of foreign materials required for the use of the Department during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Stores.

**142.** The value of materials got manufactured from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 33,800, the amount of raw materials supplied being Rs. 17,340, while the total value of the work done in the workshops at Mysore and Sivasamudram amounted to Rs. 28,428.

Workshops.

**143.** About 45 transformers of 1·5 and 3·0 K. V. A. capacity have been manufactured up to the end of the year and sent out for being installed. Besides these, a few of the higher capacity transformers are also now being built and will be ready for service shortly.

Laboratory.

**144.** The total number of interruptions in all during the year were 74 lasting for 56 hours, 58 minutes, against

Interruptions and accidents.

114 for 69 hours 13 minutes during the previous year. Out of these, 17 interruptions lasting for 49 hours and 55 minutes were by previous arrangements and the rest due to troubles on the several lines.

There were two fatal accidents during the year due to electrocution, one on the Kolar Transmission Lines and the other at Mysore. There were also about 15 other minor accidents. The necessary medical help was given to the injured in time, all of whom survived.

Finance.

**145**. The Gross Revenue demand for the year under "Power" amounted to Rs. 52,67,304 against Rs. 50,30,608 in the previous year, while that under "Automatic Telephones" was Rs. 31,800 against Rs. 31,298 in 1931-32. The increase under "Power" as compared with the previous year's figures amounts to Rs. 2,36,696. The discount allowed to the Public Works Department on the quantity of power supplied to the Hulikere Tunnel Works amounted to about Rs. 65,000. The increase is mainly due to the additional revenue realised from the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, and to the extension of power supply to new towns and villages. The actual working expenses under "Power" amounted to Rs. 10,99,122 against Rs. 10,73,718 in 1931-32. The net revenue for the year after setting apart a sum of Rs. 6,66,001 towards depreciation funds and Rs. 43,408 to the Departmental Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 33,94,343 resulting in a return of Rs. 12·00 per cent on the total capital cost of Rs. 2,86,78,772, as per Finance and Revenue Accounts exclusive of capital expenditure on Krishnarajasagara Penstock gates and Automatic Telephones against 11·96 per cent in the previous year. The actual cost of power per B. O. T. U. works up to 1·183 of a pie as against 1·206 in 1931-32.

General.

**146**. (1) During the year under review, electric power was supplied for the first time to Goribidnur, Mulbagal, Manchenhally, Maddur and Bidadi, besides a number of villages in Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhally and Kolar Gold Fields Sections.

(2) The electrification of Chintamani and Devanhally were taken up during the year, and the works are in progress.

(3) The works connected with the remodelling of the Kolar Transmission Lines, which were sanctioned during the year were also in progress.

(4) The following important measures were introduced during the year with a view to further popularise the use of power for lighting, irrigation and other purposes :—

(*i*) Waiving the guarantee to take power for five years prescribed in the case of lighting installations and irrigation pump.

(*ii*) Extending to the District Board Office, the concession of charging for the power actually consumed without any minimum allowed to Government buildings.

(5) To meet the growing needs of the Department, additional hands for the executive staff, including two additional Assistant Superintendents for rural areas for popularising the use of electricity in the interior of villages, were sanctioned during the year, and certain existing grades and designations were also revised.

## (xvii) **Railways.**

**Open lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway and the State.**

**147.** The length of the Mysore State Railway lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 271·56 miles of which 9·88 miles were broad gauge lines and 261·68 miles metre gauge lines. The length of lines worked by the State were also the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 450·73 miles. The line beyond Arasalu of Shimoga-Arasalu Railway was being extended for a distance of 9·66 miles up to Anandapuram, and the construction work was in progress.

The total net addition to the Capital outlay on the lines worked by both the Company and the State and on the lines under construction was Rs. 6·34 lakhs during the year under report, bringing the total investment on Railways to Rs. 5,95,16,546 on 30th June 1933. The amount spent on construction works during the year was Rs. 1·90 lakhs. The outlay on open lines amounted to Rs. 4·44 lakhs during the same period.

The total gross revenue derived from railways during the year under report was Rs. 73·52 lakhs or Rs. 80,000 less than the previous year. The net revenue from railways showed a decrease of Rs. 4,000, the income being Rs. 15·67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15·71 lakhs in 1931-32. The net return on capital invested was 3·9 per cent during the year.

Lines worked by the Company.

**148.** The gross earnings of the lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company during the year amounted to Rs. 42·03 lakhs as compared with Rs. 43·05 lakhs in the previous year and the expenses showed an increase of Rs. 53,000 from Rs. 23·46 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 23·99 lakhs during 1932-33. Working expenses came to 57·08 per cent of the gross earnings. After payment of the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits paid to the Company, the net receipts from these lines decreased from Rs. 12·29 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 10·92 lakhs during the year under report.

Lines worked by the State.

**149.** The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 31·49 lakhs during the year as compared with Rs. 31·27 lakhs in the year previous. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross earnings was 67·79 showing a reduction of 1·03 per cent over the previous year's figure.

The net cash receipts to Government from the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 3·84 lakhs against Rs. 3·42 lakhs in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 42,000.

There was an increase of 4,80,488 in the number of passengers that travelled during the year on the railway lines in the State, but under goods traffic, the decrease was chiefly on the metre gauge section due to the reduction in tonnage carried under certain classes of traffic such as, food grains, raw cotton, fuel, metallic ores, fruit, vegetables, sugar and jaggery.

Stores.

**150.** There was a balance of stock worth Rs. 4,97,174 at the beginning of the year. Stores to the extent of Rs. 9,84,078 were purchased during the year. The issues and sales amounted to Rs. 10,64,427, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,16,825.

Accidents.

**151.** The number of persons killed on the lines worked by the State was seven and the number of persons seriously injured was nine. There were 28 derailments and 32 engine failures as against 23 in the previous year.

General.

**152.** *(a)* No new construction or surveys were taken up during the year due to financial stringency. Return tickets to all classes of passengers at 1½ fares for double journey were issued on Mysore Railways in connection with Dasara festivities. Return tickets for I and II Classes at 1½ fares and 1¾ fares for III class were also issued for

distances of 75 miles and above during Christmas and New Year holidays. Mail fares for Inter and II Classes were introduced on Mysore-Arsikere and Birur-Shimoga Sections with effect from 15th November 1932.

(*b*) Two more passenger trains were introduced between Shimoga Town and Birur.

(*c*) Concession rates were also granted to encourage the holding of exhibitions at Mysore and other places.

(*d*) The scheme for remodelling and extending the Central Workshops at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs spread over four years with a view to increase facilities for coping with the present stock maintenance requirements was also sanctioned by Government.

The following were some of the important works carried out during the year :—

(1) Additional ballast for Bangalore-Mysore Section and Mysore-Arsikere Railway was provided to the extent of funds available.

(2) To minimise creep in rails, about 4,000 creep stoppers were purchased for use on Bangalore-Mysore Section.

(3) About 2,300 sleepers were renewed on Mysore-Nanjangud Section to keep it fit for traffic, pending re-railing of the Section.

(4) About 4,000 sleepers were renewed on Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

(5) Earth cushions on certain arch bridges on Birur-Shimoga Section were increased by regrading bits.

(6) For housing the new motor fire engine purchased during the year, a new building was constructed in the Goods Shed yard at Mysore.

(7) Electric pumps were installed at two more stations, *viz.*, Seringapatam and Maddur, in addition to Closepet done last year.

(8) Nine old and worn points and crossings were replaced on narrow gauge railways by new materials.

(9) Deteriorated wooden signal posts on Bangalore-Mysore Section were replaced by R. C. stanchions.

(10) To ensure better safety for a train losing control, the catch siding at Hebbangbatta was extended to a full train length and the grade also was made stiffer.

## (xviii) Posts and Telegraphs (including Wireless Telegraphs).

Post Offices.

**153**. Owing to the financial stringency, it was not possible to effect any extension in postal facilities. The Postal Department felt the need of strict economy and post offices that were not paying had either to be closed or reduced in status. No new offices were opened during the year. A Branch office at Yadur was closed as it was not paying. The combined sub-office at Vanivilaspura was converted into a Branch Office. Sringeri, Sivasamudram and Ajjampur Branch offices were converted into extra departmental sub-offices. During the year, 28 letter boxes were newly planted in the villages, increasing the total number of such boxes to 663. The system of delivery of unregistered letters by locked bags continued to work satisfactorily. The number of villages utilising the scheme rose from 36 in 1931-32 to 45 in 1932-33. The total number of letters received and despatched in these villages rose from 34,200 to 39,819. At the end of the year, there were 540 post offices, of which 4 were head offices, 108 sub-offices and the remaining 428 branch offices.

Telegraphs.

**154**. During the year, a guaranteed Telegraph Office was opened at Alur and the office at Vanivilasapura was closed. At the end of the year, there were 89 telegraph offices, of which 70 were at Taluk Headquarter Stations and the remaining in other towns and villages.

Wireless Telegraph.

**155**. The number of licenses issued during the year for the erection and working of Broadcasting Receiver Stations in the State amounted to 35 against 22 in the year before. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 350 against Rs. 220 in 1931-32.

## (xix) The Mysore Exhibition.

The Dasara Exhibition was held as usual at Mysore from 1st October 1932 to 17th October 1932, both days inclusive. The greater predominance of Indian goods in almost every Section continued to be a striking feature of the exhibition. The Y. M. C. A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Coimbatore, organised the Rural Industries

Section and demonstrations in Poultry-farming, Bee-keeping and Mat-weaving conducted by them were very instructive. The Fine Arts Section was run by a Committee of local artists and lovers of art with Mrs. Metcalfe as Chairman. There were nearly 400 exhibits of a high order of merit received from the artists of all parts of India. The Ladies' Section continued to be popular and attracted several excellent specimens not only from individual exhibitors but also from Women's Institutions.

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# CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## (i) Revenue and Finance.

**1.** The total Revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,27,523 showing an increase of Rs. 80,341 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to Revenue during the year was Rs. 3,56,15,671 as against Rs. 3,56,03,762 during the year 1931-32.

**2.** The total receipts and expenditure on account of Service and Debt Heads during the year were Rs. 4,83,98,146 and Rs. 4,48,79,113 as against 5,21,58,265 and Rs. 5,44,98,396 respectively during the previous year and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,18,24,073 against Rs. 83,05,040.

### RECEIPTS.

**3.** The noticeable variations under receipts of the year 1932-33 as compared with those of the year 1931-32 are explained below :—(*Vide* Appendix XXII.)

A. *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 3,11,828.

The decrease may be attributed to reduction in the demand and to the amount of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara account in 1931-32 having been less by 1·19 lakhs owing to a special adjustment in that year of Rs. 1·04 lakhs on account of withdrawal of the excess amount that had been adjusted during the three previous years ending 1930-31.

A. I. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Increase Rs. 3,18,931.

The increase is mainly due to the higher price of gold obtained in the year. Larger output of gold and larger amount adjusted on account of profits on working chrome mines have also contributed to the increase.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 61,492.

Increases appear under "Sandal Oil Receipts, Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency and Miscellaneous." The decrease under

"Creosoting Plant" is due to reduction in the Gross Receipts and to the transfer of Rs. 32,339 to the Reserve Account as against Rs. 19,000 in 1931-32.

C. *Excise Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 52,306.

The fall is under Arrack-Duty.

D. *Stamp Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 27,858.

The increase appears both under General and Court Fee Stamps and is set off by larger refunds.

E. *Law and Justice.*—Increase Rs. 16,367.

Larger amount realised from 'Fees, fines and forfeitures' is the cause of increase under this head.

F. *Miscellaneous other receipts.*—Increase Rs. 1,94,460.

There is an increase of Rs. 3·35 lakhs under "Miscellaneous" due mainly to the adjustment of Rs. 2·21 lakhs during the year on account of gain on sale of securities as against only Rs. 3,991 during last year, and to the special receipt of ·99 lakh from the Government of India on account of Mysore share of reparation payments and of ·17 lakh from "Betting Tax" newly introduced. Under 'Income Tax' the decrease of ·91 lakh is due to more refunds. Decreases under "Stationery and Printing" and "Army" are due to changes in classification. The stationery receipts and the receipts from the Hessarghatta Grass Farm were credited in accounts on the revenue side during 1931-32, while, during the year of report, they were shown as deductions from expenditure under the respective major heads.

G. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 1,80,828.

The head "Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract" shows a decrease of Rs. 63,291. Under "Interest on Investments" there is a fall of Rs. 3·37 lakhs, due to decrease in investments to discharge 7 per cent Loan bonds, conversions effected at a lower rate of interest for Government of India bonds which matured during the year and to the amount of interest earned on Treasury Bills and current and Fixed deposits in 1932-33 having been Rs. 2¼ lakhs less than in 1931-32. The increase under "Interest on Loans" is due to additional interest received on the further loan of Rs. 20 lakhs granted to the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills in the second half year of 1931-32 and to recovery of arrear interest amounting to about

Rs. 10,000. There has also been an increase of Rs. 1,72,966 under "Communications" due to large realisations under Tolls on Bridges and Roads (16) and Motor License fees (1·56). The fall under "Agriculture" is mainly due to less receipts under "Sale of Amrut Mahal Bulls" and more refunds.

*General Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 6,205.

The net recipts under "State Railways worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company" were less by Rs. 1·37 lakhs, while those under "Lines worked by Government" were more by Rs. ·42 lakh. The net decrease was Rs. 95,706. The increase of Rs. 1·68 lakhs under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is mainly contributed by Electrical Works.

The loss from Iron Works in 1932-33 was more by Rs. ·36 lakh. The profits realised from the Soap Factory were less by Rs. ·70 lakh while the losses under other Industrial works were less by Rs. ·29 lakh.

H. *Debt Heads* (*Net*).—The increase under "Insurance and Provident Funds" is due to larger credits under State Life Insurance Funds and less outgoing under Provident Funds. The net receipts under Savings Bank Deposits were more by Rs. 60¼ lakhs due to easy money conditions. Under "Endowment and other accounts" the increase is Rs. 2·15 lakhs and is due to (i) a deposit of Rs. 76,600 received for the construction of the Akkihebbal Bridge, (ii) a transfer in 1931-32 from Tumkur District Board Railway Cess deposits of Rs. 1 lakh to Government five per cent Savings Bank Fixed Deposit and (iii) more receipts under "Endowment for Charitable, Educational and other purposes" and "Damodar Doss Charities Fund." The decrease under 'Reserve Funds' is due to large outlay on Depreciation Fund Works, partly set off by increased credits under "Sinking Fund for Loans." The transactions under "Elementary Education Fund" during 1932-33 have resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 1·14 lakhs as against the net credit of Rs. 4·74 lakhs in the previous year, while those under "District Funds" show a larger net credit of Rs. 3·32 lakhs in the year under report. This explains the decrease under "Local and other Funds." Under "Deposits" the improvement over the previous year appears under "Industrial Deposits." During 1931-32, a loan of Rs. 24 lakhs was granted to Sri Krishnarajendra Mills. Omitting this special item, the net receipts under the

head, "Loans" during 1932-33 show an increase of Rs. 3·67 lakhs over those of last year and this is due to less expenditure under "Takavi and Agricultural Loans" and "Loans to Local Bodies."

EXPENDITURE.

4. The expenditure under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 3,98,43,033 as against Rs. 4,21,86,096 during 1931-32. The total decrease is Rs. 23·43 lakhs and the whole of this decrease appears under "G. Commercial Services." Noticeable variations in the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

B. *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Decrease Rs. 8,548.

Under "Land Revenue" decreases appear mainly under "Salaries and Establishment" on account of the salary cut having remained in force during the full year, while it was in operation for only seven months in 1931-32. The increase of ·42 lakh under "2. Forest" is on account of larger expenditure under "Conservancy and Works."

C. *Administration.*—Decrease Rs. 2,13,676.

The contribution received from His Highness the Maharaja on account of financial stringency was Rs. one lakh against Rs. two lakhs in the previous year and this accounts for the increase under 'Civil List.' The large decrease of Rs. 1·08 lakhs under "General Administration" is mainly due to less expenditure under "Electrical Works and Repairs" and "Tour charges of His Highness the Maharaja" and partly to full effect of the cut in salaries. Under "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments" the expenditure on Census was less. The receipts from paying departments on account of cost of paper and stationery supplied to them were classified as deduction from expenditure, while, in the previous year, these receipts were shown on the revenue side. This change in classification and less expenditure under "Cost of printing paper and stationery" account for the decrease under the head, "Stationery and Printing Departments." The excess under "Miscellaneous" is partly due to increased loss on account of sterling remittances and partly to larger writes off of irrecoverable loans. Under "Courts of Law" the decrease is due to full effect of salary cut,

smaller expenditure under "Salaries" and less amount transferred from "Land Revenue" to "Criminal Courts." The increase under "Police" is due to larger expenditure under "Equipment and Clothing, rewards for good and secret service, Travelling Allowance, Contingencies and Police Force." The large decrease under "Army" is due mainly to reorganisation of Barr or Mysore Infantry and partly to (i) less expenditure under Feed and Keep, (ii) certain vacancies of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers not having been filled up and (iii) classification of receipts relating to Hessarghatta Grass Farm as deduction from expenditure instead of as revenue. The decreases on the above accounts are partly set off by increased expenditure under "Superannuation and Retirement Allowances."

G. *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 23,54,972.

Under "Railways and Tramways" the decrease of about Rs. 5½ lakhs is due to reduction in the outlay on State Railways worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Under "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works" the outlay on Dam and Irrigation Works was less by Rs. 11·07 lakhs, the decrease being mainly under Irwin Canal (9 lakhs) and partly under Dam Works (2 lakhs). The above decrease is counterbalanced by an increase in expenditure under Electrical Works to an extent of Rs. 3·62 lakhs, the head "Stock and Suspense" showing the main increase. Under "Industrial and other works" there is a decrease of Rs. 8·96 lakhs, of which, about Rs. 7½ lakhs is accounted for by the smaller outlay on Sri Chamarajendra Water Works. The outlay on Porcelain Factory and Mysore Silk Weaving Factory was also less. Under "Iron Works" the expenditure was only Rs. ·72 lakh against Rs. 1·98 lakhs in the previous year. The scheme of payment of commuted value of pensions was not in operation during the year, while, in the previous year, it was in force for a few months. This explains the decrease under "Commuted value of pensions."

H. *Public Works.*—Increase Rs. 8,22,629.

This increase is mainly due to larger expenditure on works and repairs. Rs. 2·30 lakhs of the increase were due to change in classification. During 1931–32 the amount realised from Petrol Tax was shown as deduction

from expenditure under " 24 A. Communications." In 1932-33 this amount is shown under a separate head " Deduct-Expenditure met from Reserves."

I. *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 1,89,637.

Increase appears mostly under " Superannuation and Retirement Allowances."

J. *Micellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 7,80,730.

Under " Interest on Debt and other obligations" the charges on account of interest were less due to discharge of 7 per cent Loan 1931 Bonds. This decrease was partly set off by increases under interest on 5 per cent and 5½ per cent Loans, Savings Bank Fixed Deposits and State Life Insurance Fund. The decrease under 'Agriculture' is spread over a number of heads, such as, Veterinary Scholarships, purchase of animals for the Serum Institute, Cattle Breeding Station Buildings, Minor Capital expenditure of Filature, etc. Larger amounts realised under Serum Institute and contribution from Local Bodies on account of Civil Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries also account for the decrease. Reduced expenditure under " Manufacture of Electric materials" and the adjustment of the receipts of the Badanval Spinning Centre amounting to Rs. 17,679 during 1932-33 account for the decrease under " Industries and Commerce." The decrease under " Grants for Public Improvements" is due to less expenditure under " Mysore City Improvement Fund," " Rural Reconstruction" and " Tube Wells." The change in classification referred to above under " H. Public Works" of receipts from Petrol Tax explains the variation under the head, " Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserves."

K. *Debt Head*—(Net).

In 1931-32 large amounts were realised under Investment Account for the discharge of 7 per cent State Loan Bonds. In 1932-33 there was a net expenditure under this head owing to additional investments effected. The variation under " Debt" is due to the fact that, during 1931-32, the bulk of the 7 per cent Mysore State Loan Bonds was paid, while, during 1932-33, only a portion of the balance left over was discharged. The transactions under " Advances" during 1932-33 show a net outgoing of Rs. 94,828 as against a net incoming of Rs. 5,76,046 during 1931-32. Enhancement of the Soap

Factory working capital, grant of advances for growing sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal area and less credits under Advances for purchase of Bicycles and Motor Vehicles, House Building and Objection Book Advances mainly account for the difference. The increase under "Suspense Account" is due mainly to larger net debit in respect of transactions relating to account current with the Accountant General, Madras.

The cash balance of Rs. 1,18,24,073 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 43,60,230 in the State Treasuries and in transit, Rs. 72,94,477 in the Banks in India and Rs. 1,69,366 being the equivalent of £12,702-9-8 at 1sh. 6d. per rupee with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding shares held in private companies amounted to Rs. 409·36 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 69·32 lakhs as compared with that of the preceding year.

## (ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

**5.** The total quantity of spirits manufactured during the year including the opening balance of 21,092 gallons was 252,039 gallons against 248,797 gallons in 1931-32. Out of this, 183,558 gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 39,667 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total quantity of molasses arrack transported to the several bonded depots in the State was 1,74,851 gallons against 190,933 gallons in the previous year. The quantity available for issue was 185,007 gallons and the quantity issued to licensees on payment of duty was 174,557 gallons, while the quantity booked as wastage was 1,490 gallons. The closing balance in the several bonded depots was 8,960 gallons.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of molasses arrack (35° U. P.) was 536 against 539 in the preceding year and the consumption of arrack decreased from 188,949 gallons to 173,397 gallons which gave an incidence 1·4 drams per head of population as against 1·7 drams in the preceding year. The area served by each arrack shop was 55 square miles against 54·7 square miles in 1931-32. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors including jaggory arrack in sealed bottles was 29 as in the previous year.

The revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 21,03,334 against Rs. 21,77,936 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-5-3 against Re. 0-5-5 in the previous year. The issues of rectified spirits fell from 2,133 gallons to 880 gallons during the year and those of denatured spirits from 148 gallons to 123 gallons during the year.

**Toddy.**

**6.** There were 2,378 shops against 2,400 for the sale of toddy. The number of trees licensed both in and outside the State was 252,568 against 242,560, thus showing an increase of 10,008 trees. The total revenue derived from toddy was Rs. 32,56,206 against Rs. 31,98,497 in the preceding year. The incidence per head of the population was Re. 0-8-1 against Re. 0-7-11 in the preceding year.

**Malt and Foreign Liquors.**

**7.** The total quantity of beer imported for consumption in the State was 16,271 gallons against 15,690 gallons in the preceding year. The increase was mostly in the Kolar Gold Fields area, where the consumption was the largest, being 14,042 gallons. The revenue derived was Rs. 22,912 of which Rs. 9,966 was from shop-rental and Rs. 12,946 from duty.

The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 78 against 96 in the previous year. The consumption of foreign liquors imported increased from 29,891 gallons to 31,727 gallons in the preceding year. The increase was noticeable under malt liquors imported from foreign countries. The revenue derived under this head was Rs. 20,953 against Rs. 20,797 in the preceding year.

**Intoxicating Drugs—Ganja.**

**8.** The number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja was 247 against 248 shops in the previous year, or one less than in the preceding year. The consumption of ganja amounted to 9,507 seers against 8,563 seers in 1931-32 the increase of 944 seers being distributed all over the State, except Tumkur District where there was a fall of three seers only. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 4,04,813 against Rs. 3,79, 603 in the preceding year.

**Opium.**

**9.** The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 88 as in the preceding year and the consumption of opium fell from 1,062 seers to 961 seers. The revenue realised from opium was Rs. 93,770 against Rs. 99,590 in the preceding year. The revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 34,111 against Rs. 35,281 in

the previous year, while the gain on the sale of opium was Rs. 59,659 against Rs. 64,309 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 2·9 pies as in the previous year.

**Excise Offences.**

**10.** The number of offences reported during the year under the Excise and Opium Laws was 3,695, against 3,653 in the preceding year. Of these, 737 were heinous offences against 840 in 1931-32. Of the 3,967 cases including the 272 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 558 cases were sent up for trial before Magistrates and 3,103 cases were dealt with departmentally. Of those disposed of departmentally, 561 cases ended in warnings, while 135 cases were ordered to be struck off the file. In the remaining 2,397 cases, fines and composition fees aggregating to Rs. 19,176 were levied against Rs. 19,034 in the preceding year. Of the 638 cases including 80 cases pending at the beginning of the year, sent up for trial before Magistrates, 540 cases ended in conviction, 30 cases in acquittal and 16 were written off or otherwise disposed of against 511, 44 and 18 cases respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 92 against 89 in the preceding year. The Excise Intelligence Bureau staff reported 37 cases against 25 in the preceding year.

**Finance.**

**11.** The total demand of Excise Revenue, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 61,19,679 of which a sum of Rs. 59,92,346 was collected. A sum of Rs. 7,604 was written off the accounts as being irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,19,729 at the close of the year. The departmental expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,525 against Rs. 3,86,000 in the preceding year. The percentage of expenditure to the total demand was six, as in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-14-11 as in the preceding year. The refunds to inamdars on account of Excise revenue due to them amounted to Rs. 81,468 against Rs. 76,827 in the preceding year.

**Preventive measures.**

**12.** There were 39 Excise Licensing Boards for the Cities and Town Municipalities, as in the preceding year. The number of shops closed during the year was 26. During the year 205 cases of drunkenness involving 276 persons were taken up by the Police under Section 510 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation and 195 cases involving 257 persons

ended in conviction and 4 cases involving 16 persons ended in acquittal.

**Spirituous medicinal preparations.**

**13.** The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, obtained its supplies of rectified spirits exclusively from the Nellikuppam Distillery in the Madras Presidency. The total quantity of rectified spirit obtained during the year was 484 gallons and 112 ounces against 1,955 gallons in the preceding year. Inclusive of the balance of 32 gallons and 103 ounces on the 1st July 1932, the total stock amounted to 517 gallons and 55 ounces. The whole of this quantity was used for medicinal preparations. Due to general trade depression and keen competition by the other concerns outside the State dealing in medicinal preparations, there was a considerable fall in the consumption of spirit which amounted to 517 proof gallons and 55 ounces against 2,950 proof gallons in the preceding year. The exports of medicinal preparations to British Indian Provinces decreased from 1,450 proof gallons to 355 proof gallons, the amount of duty collected being Rs. 1,774 against Rs. 7,853, in the preceding year. The exports to Indian States also fell from 400 gallons to 295 proof gallons. The Company, however, ceased to work with effect from 1st July 1933.

The Government Industrial Laboratory, Bangalore, gets rectified spirit from the Nellikuppam Distillery, the quantity obtained being 1,048 gallons of rectified spirit, or 1,676·8 proof gallons against 240 gallons in the preceding year. A quantity of 1,453·5 proof gallons was used for medicinal preparations and experimental work, leaving a balance of 223·3 proof gallons at the close of the year.

**Import of spirituous medicinal preparations.**

**14.** The duty realised during the year on spirituous medicinal preparations imported into the State amounted to Rs. 6,224-12-2 against Rs. 2,287-13-10 in the preceding year, the amount realised on account of imports made from Calcutta being Rs. 1,733-10-8 and from Baroda Rs. 4,481-1-6, as against Rs. 2,260-13-5 and Rs. 18-0-5 respectively, in the preceding year.

**General.**

**15.** The following were the principal changes effected during the year :—

(*a*) The levy of a license fee at Re. 0-8-0 per gallon of denatured spirit sold in licensed shops was ordered with effect from 1st July 1933.

(*b*) The rate of duty on ganja was enhanced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 27-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1933.

(*c*) Excise privileges were disposed of for more than one year in 16 Taluks.

The grant-in-aid paid to the Bangalore Temperance Federation for propaganda work was Rs. 1,999.

### (iii) Income-tax.

Assessment.

**16.** Notices calling for returns of income were issued during the year in 9,200 cases against 10,074 in 1931-32. Returns of income were received in 7,755 cases of which 2,248 were accepted as correct, against 7,943 and 3,514 respectively, in the previous year. Accounts were called for in 5,114 cases, but they were produced in 4,641 cases and accepted in 2,560 cases. The total number of cases in which assessment was made for the year was 5,208, including 78 companies and 5 registered firms, against 5,288 (including 78 companies and 4 registered firms) in the previous year. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Regulation, for revision of the assessments made under Section 23 (4) were received in 352 cases, against 329 in the previous year; of these, 234 were successful against 121 in the previous year.

Demand, Collection and Balance. Income-tax.

**17.** The gross demand for the year was Rs. 11,19,823 against Rs. 10,83,418 in the previous year. Including penalties and miscellaneous items (Rs. 3,771) and the opening balance (Rs. 44,143) and excluding rebates and refunds (Rs. 1,53,869), the net demand for the year was Rs. 10,13,863 against Rs. 11,14,726 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 9,56,523 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,345 at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 10,60,615 and Rs. 54,111, respectively. The incidence of Income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-2-8·6 against Re. 0-2-9 in the previous year.

Super-tax.

**18.** Including the opening balance of Rs. 6,136 the demand for the year was Rs. 3,06,764 against Rs. 2,93,219 (including an arrear of Rs. 1,764, in the preceding year. The collection amounted to Rs. 3,04,208 against Rs. 2,86,296 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,556 at the close of the year, against Rs. 6,623 in the preceding year.) The incidence of super-tax per head of population was Re. 0-0-9 against Re. 0-0-8·7 in the previous year. The increase in the revenue is due to the increase in the income of Gold Mining Companies.

**19.** Four Gold Mining Companies and one Chromite Company were assessed to tax during the year, the demand

being Rs. 3,20,249 under Income-tax and Rs. 2,05,840 under super-tax. The entire demand of Rs. 5,26,089 was collected during the year. The demand and collection under this head in the previous year was Rs. 4,37,390.

**20**. Inclusive of 51 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number for the year was 671, of which 612 were disposed of, the number successful being 356 against 389 out of 698 in the preceding year. Out of a total number of 35 review petitions, 28 were disposed of during the year. One, out of four references under Section 66 of the Income-tax Regulation, pending before the High Court, was disposed of during the year. **Appeals.**

**21**. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 64,796 against Rs. 68,307 in the preceding year. **Expenditure.**

**22**. The existing reciprocal arrangements for the grant of relief from double income-tax on incomes from dividends, professions and vocations taxed both in Mysore and in British India were extended to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. **General.**

The senior of the two Assistant Commissioners of income-tax, having been appointed as Headquarters Assistant to the Excise Commissioner, etc., the salary cases and the Bangalore Taluk cases within the jurisdiction of the two Assistant Commissioners of income-tax were transferred to the Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore. The Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Mysore, and Inspector of Guzerathi and Marwari Accounts was made the Income-tax Officer, both for Bangalore and Mysore Cities, with powers of assessment up to Rs. 5,000 as before.

## (iv) Stamps.

**23**. In the Central Depot, there was an opening balance of 58,54,553 stamps of the value of Rs. 59,95,363-9-6. The total number and value of good stamps received from the Manufactory and those returned to the Central Depot by the districts was 46,25,117 the value of these being Rs. 32,67,987-13-0 respectively. There were, therefore, 1,04,79,670 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 92,63,351-6-6 in the Central Depot. Out of this 38,08,270 stamps of the value of Rs. 22,45,388-8-0 were issued to the several local depots and the Hon'ble the **Stock.**

Resident's Treasury, leaving a closing balance of 66,71,400 stamps of the value of Rs. 70,17,962-14-6 in the Central Depot at the end of year. During the year 57,666 private documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs.35,973-14-6 against 67,646 documents impressed with stamps of the value of Rs. 29,012-12-0 in the preceding year. Though there has been a decrease in the number of private documents stamped, the revenue derived therefrom has increased by Rs. 6,961-2-6. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,273 as against Rs. 1,409 in the year previous.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

**24.** The total revenue from stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 21,69,790 against Rs. 20,93,782 in the preceding year, showing an increase of about 76,008. A sum of about Rs. 7156-15-0 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemptions from payment of stamp-duty granted in respect of instruments relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,85,927 as against Rs. 1,95,462 in the preceding year. There was therefore a net decrease of Rs. 9,535 in the expenditure of the Department. The net revenue of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 19,83,864 against Rs. 18,98,320 in the previous year.

Pauper Suits.

**25.** Out of the total amount of Rs. 1,03,210-14-0 due to Government on account of Institution fees awarded in pauper suits including the previous year's arrears amounting to Rs. 86,879-5-4, a sum of Rs. 10,741 was recovered and Rs. 6,226 remitted. There was thus a balance of Rs. 87,301-8-0 outstanding at the close of the year.

Inspections.

**26.** Most of the offices and courts in the State were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioners who are Ex-Officio Inspectors of stamps or the Special Inspector. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the Stamp Registers in two Taluk Treasuries.

General.

**27.** The Mysore Amusements Tax Regulation, VIII of 1932, was passed in the year under report and brought into force on the 1st July 1933. The provisions of this Regulation were extended to all the District headquarter towns, the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and the towns of Davangere and Chickballapur. As the tax is to be

levied by means of stamps, special stamps were manufactured for the purpose and made available for sale.

### (v) Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

**28.** During the year 1932-33, 2319 proposals were dealt with as against 2282 in the previous year. Of these, 1923 were accepted, 1514 for first insurance and 409 for further insurance. Two hundred and eighty proposals were rejected, 181 temporarily and 99 permanently on medical and other grounds. There were 116 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the 1923 proposals accepted, policies were issued in respect of 1809 assuring Rs. 12,13,148 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,161. In the remaining 114 cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year. During the year, 686 policies held by 269 persons assuring Rs. 3,35,384 matured on their attaining 55 years. One hundred and thirty-five persons holding 213 policies for Rs. 1,22,797 were reported to have died and 114 persons holding 179 policies for Rs. 1,11,165 surrendered them for value.

The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1932 was Rs. 1,05,46,525-10-9, exclusive of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 1,50,410 which remained on hand. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,18,186-13-1 of which the sum of Rs. 9,71,339-5-0 was premium and other receipts, Rs. 4,41,747-1-11, interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 5,100-6-2 interest on State Loan Bonds reserved for Insured persons. Exclusive of the payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 1,09,495 the total payments amounted to Rs. 6,39,904-6-3, of which a sum of Rs. 5,83,647-15-9 was by way of claims on policies and Rs. 48,743 towards expenses of management. Rs. 2,100 was advanced to the Mysore Sugar Co., on behalf of an Insured person and a sum of Rs. 5,413-6-6 was spent on the construction of the Office Building. State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 5,035 were sold during the year and the amount realised was added on to the cash balance. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,13,29,843-1-7, exclusive of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 35,880 remaining on hand, and the amount of Rs. 2,100 invested in the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd. The percentage of the

total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income were Rs. 53·19 and 3·44 as against 56·12 and 3·64 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of the net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting the undischarged claims was 33·40 of the total liability against 41·38 in the previous year.

The total number of policies issued from the commencement to the end of the year under report was 47,524, of which 27,978 were for first and 19546 for further insurance and the sum assured thereby was Rs. 3,39,50,398-6-0. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 28,484 assuring Rs. 2,39,54,841 for a monthly premium of Rs. 81,709-12-0. Of the remaining 19,040 policies, 18,501 policies assuring Rs. 96,80,528-2-6 were completely discharged, and the claim of 145 persons holding 214 policies for Rs. 1,40,469-3-6 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Three hundred and twenty-five policies assuring Rs. 1,74,560 were not realising premia. Of the 18,501 policies completely discharged, 8,981 were discharged by maturity, 6,414 by death, 2,596 by surrender, 198 by cancellation and 312 by automatic adjustment.

Family Pension Fund.

**29.** The family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1932 was Rs. 1,222-15-7. The total receipts during the year including the interest on monthly balances amounted to Rs. 251-14-5. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 1,401-12-5. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 73-1-7.

Public Branch.

**30.** The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1932 was Rs. 28,88,772-3-3. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 9,06,221-5-5 and Rs. 2,65,631-11-10 respectively as against Rs. 7,65,882-4-8 and Rs. 2,47,470-12-8 of the previous year. The closing balance on 30th June 1933 was Rs. 35,29,361-12-10.

Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight proposals for Rs. 27,709,775 were received from the commencement of the scheme to the end of June 1933, out of which 24,181 for Rs. 2,41,78,300 were accepted. Of these, 19,515 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 1,98,39,200 for an annual premium of Rs. 10,68,057-2-0.

Four thousand three hundred and eighteen proposals for Rs. 34,83,300 were dealt with against 3,990 for

Rs. 35,83,750 in 1931-32. Of these 3,852 for Rs. 31,05,600 were accepted, 331 for Rs. 2,73,900 were either rejected, withdrawn or converted on medical and other grounds and 135 proposals for Rs. 1,03,800 were pending at the close of the year.

Sixty-nine insured persons were reported dead during the year, resulting in a claim of Rs. 70,861-4-0. A sum of Rs. 67,920-4-0 was paid in discharge of 64 deaths claims. Rs. 38,341-4-0 in discharge of 39 mature policies and Rs. 18,922-6-10 in discharge of 246 policies which were surrendered.

General.

**31**. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,04,622-14-6 were outstanding against the insured on 30th June 1933. Cash loans to policy holders were raised from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of surrender value.

## (vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

**32**. The total number of accounts both current and dead on the books at the close of the year under review was 64,086 against 62,363 at the end of the previous year. The aggregate amount at their credit was Rs. 1,92,09,454 or Rs. 17,55,492 more than in the previous year and the average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 298 against Rs. 280 in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the public excluding special deposits on behalf of funds was Rs. 1,72,36,687 giving an average balance of Rs. 310 at the credit of each depositor. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 84,66,431 and that withdrawn Rs. 73,73,982. The withdrawals exceeded the deposits in Kadur, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts. The amount at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds amounted to Rs. 19,72,767. The amount of interest earned by depositors was Rs. 6,63,043 against Rs. 7,00,038 in the preceding year. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1933 was 507 against 456 in the previous year and the amount at their credit was Rs. 84,00,393 against Rs. 76,51,872 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 7,48,521.

Collecting Savings Banks.

**33**. There were six collecting Savings Banks. The Collecting Savings Banks at Bangalore and Mysore Cities are permanent institutions. The other four at Bowringpet, Tumkur, Shimoga and Davangere have been closed.

Deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,93,899 were collected during the year and Rs. 3,34,610 withdrawn leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,18,948 at the end of the year. Sixty-one applications for nomination to current Savings Bank Accounts were received.

**Seven years 5½ per cent Fixed Deposits.**

34. Government in their Order No. 7017-67—G. F. 50-31-3, dated 15th March 1932, authorised the receipt of Fixed Deposits for seven years at 5½ per cent interest per annum. A sum of Rs. 12,65,100 was received up to 1st July 1932 and Rs. 33,10,920 up to 5th November 1932 when the scheme was suspended. The amount at credit of "Funds" under this head is Rs. 5,33,000. Interest of Rs. 1,35,277 was paid on these receipts during the year.

**Five years 5 per cent Fixed Deposits.**

During the current year, a sum of Rs. 23,04,250 was deposited under the scheme of Five Years Five per cent Fixed Deposits and a sum of Rs. 14,78,755 was repaid. The balance at the end of the year is Rs. 55,95,597.

**Five years 4½ per cent Fixed Deposits.**

Government in their Order No. Fl. 3990-4050—G. F. 123-32-2, dated 20th January 1933, authorised the issue of fixed deposits receipts for five years at 4½ per cent per annum. A sum of Rs. 25,34,500 was received up to 5th May 1933, on which date further receipts were ordered to be suspended.

# CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

*CALENDAR YEAR 1932.*

## (i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

1. The following statement gives the figures of births and deaths as compared with those for the year 1931 :—

| Year | Births | | | | Deaths | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of births | Male | Female | Rate per mille | Number of deaths | Male | Female | Rate per mille |
| 1931 ... | 1,19,762 | 61,467 | 58,295 | 18·64 | 94,265 | 48,000 | 46,265 | 14·67 |
| 1932 ... | 1,15,627 | 58,778 | 56,849 | 17·79 | 88,175 | 45,389 | 42,786 | 13·57 |

2. The ratio of male to female births was 103 to 100. The maximum number of births was registered in the month of October and the minimum in January. The birth rates in the districts varied from 11·36 in the Hassan District to 20·85 in the Kolar District. As compared with the year 1931, there was an increase of 3·79 and ·92 in the birth rate in the Kadur and Kolar Districts respectively. There was a decrease in births in the other Districts, the greatest rate of decrease being 2·37 in the Shimoga District. The birth rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area were 33·50, 25·11 and 44·47 respectively. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths in all Districts except Kadur District, where the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 1·09.

3. The highest death rate was recorded in the Shimoga District being 15·87 and the lowest in Hassan District being 10·80. As compared with the year 1931, there was a decrease in the number of deaths in Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, but there was an increase in the death rate in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The rates of mortality in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 26·19, 23·80 and 30·62, respectively. The

birth rate and death rate for urban areas were 27·94 and 19·56, respectively, whilst those for rural areas were 16·09 and 12·56.

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

4. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 11,026 the rate of infant mortality being 95·36 per thousand births against 83·3 in the previous year. The highest infant mortality rate (116·22) was in Kolar District, the lowest (62·67) being in Mysore District. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field, the rate of mortality was higher being 180·13, 118·82 and 183·60. A successful Health and Baby Week was organised during the year at Mysore which secured a certificate of merit from the All-Empire Baby Week Committee, London, having been declared the second best in the World. Two more maternity and child-welfare centres, a Toddlers' centre in Gajasala and a creche in the Krishnarajendra Mills were opened during the year.

The Civic and Social Progress Association at Mysore and Bangalore continued to maintain child-welfare and milk centres. The Sri Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust maintained five milk centres and one creche which were attended by 37,332 babies. Four child welfare centres were working in the Kolar Gold Field and a baby clinic was run by the Wesleyan Mission in Shimoga. A baby clinic was run in Bangalore by the Mahila Seva Samaja and a child welfare centre by the Social Welfare Committee in the Military area at Hebbal.

Chief Causes of mortality.

5. The mortality under the chief diseases as compared with 1931 are noted below :—

| Name of disease | Deaths | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1932 | 1931 |
| Plague ... ... | 7,232 | 5,715 |
| Small-pox ... ... | 2,980 | 2,296 |
| Cholera ... ... | 83 | 6,385 |
| Dysentery and diarrhoea ... | 3,718 | 3,899 |
| Respiratory diseases ... ... | 3,538 | 3,239 |
| Fevers ... ... | 37,842 | 40,399 |
| Wild animals ... ... | 169 | 243 |
| Other causes ... ... | 31,617 | 30,780 |

Plague was prevalent in all the Districts of the State, the number of deaths being 7,232 against 5,715 in the previous year. The State was almost entirely free from cholera during the year. Deaths from all kinds of fevers totalled 37,842 or 42·92 per cent of all deaths against 40,399 during 1931.

## (ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable diseases.

**6.** The experimental control of malaria by means of Paris-green was continued in the three malaria control stations of Nagenahalli, Mudigere and Hiriyur. Anti-malaria operations were continued during the year in Bangalore and Mysore. Paris-green was applied to open sheets of water and Gambusia fish in the case of wells. After an initial year of observation, an experiment in the use of small weekly dozes of plasmoquine compound was tried in Marikanave village. Malaria broke out in the Irwin Canal tract in an epidemic form. The disease was prevalent also in other parts of Mysore District and in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Measures were adopted to check the spread of the disease by free distribution of quinine. In Kadur District, systematic administration of quinine to school children was continued. In Kolar Gold Field area, pits and hollows were all drained to prevent stagnation of water and breeding of mosquitoes. Removal of rank vegetation and destruction of cactus was also undertaken. In the Civil and Military Station, anti-malarial work was carried out systematically by oiling pools and ponds and in addition draw-wells were stocked with larvicidal fish supplied by the Health Department of the State. In Kadur District and in Marikanave tent catching of anophelines was tried.

A special spleen survey was undertaken by the Superintendent, Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases. Of the 1,717 children he examined 67 showed enlarged spleens of various sizes, the spleen rate being 3·9 against 11·7 in 1930. Malaria survey of the undermentioned towns or rural areas of the State were done during the year and recommendations made for controlling the disease:—

1. Sivasamudram.
2. Akkihebbal.
3. Chatnahalli.
4. Hoskote.
5. Bhadravati.
6. T.-Narsipur.
7. Irwin Canal Area.

The campaign of mass treatment for the Hook-worm disease in the plantations in Kadur and Hassan Districts begun in October 1931 was continued till March 1932. From 1st April 1932, the Hook-worm Unit undertook systematic survey and examination of people in the Irwin Canal area to gauge the degree of malaria, hook-worm and other helminthic infection, state of vaccination and other morbid conditions in the locality. In all 161 villages were surveyed. Only 17,810 people out of 637,023 patients who visited hospitals in the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore Districts were administered the special drug recommended for the disease.

**Bureau of Health Education.**

**7.** The Bureau of Health Education printed leaflets and pictorial posters on small-pox, plague, soil pollution and bore-hole latrines in Kannada, Urdu and English. They are being distributed free all over the State through the agency of the Revenue and Educational authorities, District Boards, Municipalities and Panchayets. The officers of the Bureau actively co-operated in Health and Baby Weeks and special films relating to mother craft were exhibited. During the year, 162 cinema shows on general health subjects were given to a total audience of about 124,485 persons.

**Bureau of Rural Health.**

**8.** Soon after water was let into the Maddur Branch of the Irwin Canal and irrigation was commenced, there was a large increase in the number of mosquitoes in the cultivated area and coincident with this, cases of malaria were reported in this hitherto comparatively malaria-free locality. The disease attained epidemic proportions by April 1933. The spleen rate in them rose markedly from insignificant figures to 80 per cent. A health survey of the villages in the Irwin Canal zone was undertaken. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 15,000 for free distribution of quinine and other relief measures.

Plague which prevailed at the tail end of 1931 in the Irwin Canal area continued during the early part of the year 1932. Six thousand and twenty-nine anti-plague inoculations were done. Measles also prevailed severely in the area. Typhoid fever broke out in an epidemic form in Nidaghatta, Maddur Taluk. The village water-supply was chlorinated as a precautionary measure. The Rural Health Unit conducted spleen survey in some villages of the Mandya Taluk.

9. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering dealt with problems relating to public water-supplies, public sewage, drainage and sanitary works, town improvements, construction of bore-hole latrines, etc. The entire control of all water-supplies in the State except the Bangalore Water Supply was ordered to be vested in the Bureau. At the end of the year 1931, there were 25 piped water supply systems serving a population of 678,893 or 10·4 per cent of the population of the State. During the year, four new water works were installed serving an additional population of 13,098. Two existing water-supply systems, were improved and their capacities enlarged. Nine existing water supply systems were equipped with chlorinators. Owing to the poor bacteriological results obtained from some of the piped water supply systems chlorinators were installed for sterlization in nine places.

**Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.**

Plans and estimates were prepared for improvements to 4 drainage works, 10 new sewage systems and for improvements to 19 existing sanitary works. Town survey work was undertaken in 13 municipalities for investigating and designing of town improvements.

Bore-hole latrine construction was carried out by a separate section of the Bureau. One hundred and fifty bore-hole latrines were constructed and put in use. Compost making was carried out at Mysore on a large scale 1,811 tons of compost were manufactursd of which 1,070 tons were sold to the Agricultural Department for Rs. 3,902.

10. In Bangalore City, there were 19,550 inhabited houses with an average number of 8·8 persons per house. The number of houses inspected by the Sanitary Staff was 8,940. Notices issued under the Municipal Regulation for sanitary defects were 5,468. Prosecutions were launched in 1,184 cases, 262 of which ended in conviction, the amount of fine realised in such cases being Rs. 402-4-0.

**City Health Organizations.**

During the year, 11 lepers and 65 vagrants were removed to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital.

Seventeen samples of ghee, 14 of butter and samples of other foodstuffs were examined regarding their fitness for human consumption. In 16 cases, action was taken under the prevention of Adulteration Regulation and the Municipal Regulation. At a marriage party some 150 persons suffered from food poisoning causing diarrhoea,

vomiting and collapse. On bacteriological examination, the food was proved to be contaminated with bacillus prodigiosus. One thousand and eleven stray dogs were destroyed.

In Mysore City, 1,730 houses were inspected and 189 notices issued under various by-laws under the Municipal Regulation. In 234 cases prosecutions were launched, and out of them 89 ended in conviction, the fines realized being Rs. 297-8-0. In the Laboratory attached to the Health Office, 317 samples of water and 3 of milk were bacteriologically analysed. One thousand four hundred and fifty-two stray dogs were destroyed.

In the Kolar Gold Field area 1,856 dogs were killed with strychnine hydrochloride. Two hundred and ninety notices for sanitary offences were issued during the year and 232 prosecutions involving 236 persons were launched. Of these, 24 cases ended in conviction, a sum of Rs. 53 being realized from fines.

Three villages were converted into model villages at a cost of Rs. 1,500 by providing protected water supply, bore-hole latrines and opening out new streets and lanes.

### (iii) Vaccination.

**11.** During the year, 245,079 vaccinations were performed against 169,887 in the previous year. Of these, 156,433 were primary vaccinations and 88,645 were re-vaccinations. The average number of vaccinators employed during the year was 169. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 83·42 and that of re-vaccinations was 44·28 against 84·1 and 37·3 in the previous year.

**12.** The largest number of vaccinations were performed in Mysore District, where it was 69,075 (of which 32,970 were primary vaccinations and 36,105 were re-vaccinations) and the smallest number in Kadur District. The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates in the various dispensaries was 7,387 of which 5,327 were primary vaccinations and 2,060 were re-vaccinations against 5,532 in the previous year, of which 4,172 were primary and 1,360 re-vaccinations.

**13.** The cost of the vaccination establishment, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 72,888-4-3 against Rs. 65,558-11-3 in the previous year.

### (iv) Vaccine Institute.

**14.** During the year, 376 cow calves and 31 buffalo calves were vaccinated against 334 in the previous year. Of these, 10 or 2·4 per cent had to be rejected owing to abnormal reaction against 11 or 3·3 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of pulp collected was 41,617 grains (including 11,322 grains used in the manufacture of glycerine lymph for seed, experiments, etc.) sufficient for 416,170 cases against 42,673 grains sufficient for 426,730 cases collected in the previous year. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 105 grains of pulp against 132 in the year previous.

**15.** The quantity of Lanoline lymph issued during the year was enough for 249,577 cases, including the quantity for 17,400 cases issued to out-stations against 247,485 cases including 46,920 cases issued to out-stations in the previous year. The Superintendent, Vaccine Institute, continued to supervise the vaccinations in the model range to test the several strains of lymph produced in the Institute. This range consists of about 111 villages within a radius of about 16 miles from Bangalore. The total number of primary vaccinations performed in the Range during the year was 1,014. The income and expenditure of the Institute was Rs. 24,828-9-0 and Rs. 24,795-9-0 respectively, against Rs. 25,127-7-8 and Rs. 20,573-9-0 respectively in the year 1931.

**16.** Ten candidates were trained for qualifying in vaccination and nine were granted certificates. Besides these, 17 pupil compounders and 2 midwives were also given the training. The usual course of demonstration in vaccination for the final M.B.B.S., and L.M.P., examinations of the Mysore University was also held.

### (v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

**Number of Institutions.**

**17.** Six new institutions were opened and two institutions were closed during the calendar year 1932 bringing the total number of institutions in the State to 278. Of these 28 were State public and 14 State non-public, 219 Local and Municipal Fund, 7 Railway, 6 private aided and 4 private non-aided institutions.

**Relief—Out-patients.**

**18.** The total number of out-patients treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries was 3,807,847 against

3,671,869 in the year 1931. The daily average attendance of out-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Fund, and Private Aided Institution was 18,155·73 against 16,831·75 in the year 1931.

In-patients.

**19.** The total number of beds available for male and female in-patients were 1,040 and 1,089, respectively. The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 43,585.

Operations.

**20.** The number of operations performed in the various medical institutions of the State was 96,297 against 97,822 in the previous year. Of the 85,250 surgical cases that were under treatment in the State Public, Local and Municipal Fund and Private Aided Institutions, 78,324 were cured, 6,347 relieved, 488 discharged otherwise and 84 died, leaving 7 patients under treatment at the close of the year.

Indigenous Institutions.

**21.** The number of patients treated in the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was 1,382,520 against 1,226,704 in 1931.

Prevailing diseases.

**22.** The number of out-patients treated for malaria was 595,314, being the largest as usual. Arranged in order of greatest prevalence as appears from the number of persons treated, the other prevalent diseases were, diseases of the digestive system (390,810), diseases of the respiratory system (357,270), diseases of the eye (323,856), ulcers (253,911), diseases of the skin (273,824), pyrexia (193,137), diseases of the ear (134,900), dispepsia (94,695), diseases of the nervous system (90,940), diarrhoea (79,415) rheumatic fever and rheumatism (77,426), dysentery (55,302) and diseases of the generative system (47,529).

X-Ray.

**23.** The number of cases which came up for electro-therapy during the year in the Victoria and the Krishnarajendra Hospitals was 7,535 and 3,760, respectively. The number of X-ray screen examinations made in the Victoria and the Krishnarajendra Hospitals was 1,076 and 1,465, respectively against 1,886 and 2,423 in the previous year. The number of X-ray exposures given in the two hospitals was 5,808 and 325, respectively against 3,900 and 520 in the previous year and the number of radiograms taken in them was 3,554 and 794, respectively against 1,907 and 837 in the previous year.

24. The number of midwives employed in the State during the year was 280 against 274 in the previous year. The number of cases attended to by them was 17,093 against 19,474 in the previous year, which gives an average of 61 cases per annum for each midwife, against 71 in the previous year. The Madras Midwives' Council has recognised the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore, and the Kolar Gold Field and the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore as training centres for midwives, and it is possible for midwives trained in the State to register their names under the Madras Council.

Midwives.

25. The number of cases dealt with in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 2,666 against 3,176 in the previous year.

Dental diseases.

### (vi) Special Hospitals.

26. The total number of in-patients treated in the three hospitals for the treatment of maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet during the year was 6,419 against 5,674 in 1931. The number of deaths in these institutions was 83 against 105 in the year previous. The total number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 63,528 against 56,566 in 1931. The daily average attendance of patients in these hospitals was 520·65 compared with 476·59 in the year previous. There were at the end of the year 33 midwives under training in these institutions. The total expenditure on these hospitals amounted to Rs. 1,13,148 against Rs. 1,08,138 in 1931.

Maternity Hospitals.

27. The number of in-patients treated at the Minto Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,256 against 3,214 in 1931 and the number of out-patients treated in them was 46,992 against 39,080 in the previous year. The number of operations of the eye performed in the two hospitals was 4,860 against 5,156 in 1931. The total expenditure of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was Rs. 56,901 against 56,947 in the previous year. During the year 17 qualified medical men underwent post-graduate course in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

For Eye diseases.

28. One hundred and seventy-six patients were admitted into the Leper Asylum. A scheme for the

For Leprosy.

isolation of the large number of lepers in the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks is under consideration. The Leprosy Survey was continued in Bangalore City.

For Epidemic Diseases including the Leper Asylum at Bangalore.

**29.** The number of patients in the three hospitals for the treatment of epidemic diseases at Bangalore (including the Leper Asylum), Mysore, and the Kolar Gold Field was 705, 485 and 358, respectively against 1,210, 442 and 117, respectively in the previous year. Out of this 643 were cured, 100 relieved, 396 discharged otherwise and 404 died, the percentage of deaths being 26·09. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 33,836 against Rs. 33,919 in 1931.

For Tuberculosis.

**30.** Three hundred and fifteen patients were treated during the year in the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, against 264 in the previous year. Of these three were cured, 239 relieved, 48 discharged otherwise and 25 died. The number of out-patients treated was 1835 and the daily average attendance of patients was 5·29 against 2·06 in the previous year.

For Lunacy.

**31.** The number of patients in the Mental Hospital was 322 including 141 patients who were under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these 74 were cured, 69 improved, eight discharged otherwise and 23 died, leaving 141 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 141·65 against 135·81 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries and deaths in the daily average strength was 53·65 and 16·24 respectively against 28·05 and 18·40 respectively in the previous year. The number of paying patients was 100 including 28 patients who were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year. The number of patients of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 91 including 36 patients admitted during the year. Of these 33 were discharged and eight died, leaving 50 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the patients of the Civil and Military Station was Rs. 10,297-6-0 against Rs. 14,306-9-8 in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics was 14 including five persons admitted during the year. Of these three were discharged and there were 11 persons under treatment at the close of the year. The expenditure on the institution during the year was Rs. 49,769-10-11 against Rs. 55,526-3-8 in the previous year.

**32.** (*a*) The Mysore Medical Registration Regulation came into force and a Medical Council consisting of members nominated by Government was constituted. The Medical Council held four meetings and drafted rules and regulations. Registration of medical practitioners was taken up and at the close of the year there were 430 registered practitioners on the rolls of the Council.

General
(a) Registration of medical practitioners.

(*b*) The etiology of infantile cirrhosis of liver continued to form the subject of special investigation in the Pathological Laboratory of the Victoria Hospital.

(b) Infantile Cirrhosis.

(*c*) Medical degrees of the Mysore University were recognised by the Madras Medical Council and the Mysore University is included in the schedule of the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914.

(c) Medical Degrees of the Mysore University.

(*d*) The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were not hitherto recognised in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as training centres for nurses. The Madras Nurses' Council considered that a period of three year's training in sick-nursing was essential for obtaining recognition of these institutions. The period of training of probationary nurses was recently raised from 3 to 3½ years. The Victoria Hospital is now recognised as an institution for training nurses by the Madras Nurses' and Midwives' Council.

(d) Recognition of the hospitals in the State as training centres for nurses and midwives.

**33.** His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation stone of the McGann General Hospital, Shimoga, on the 16th January 1932. The Mallegowda General Hospital and Siddanna Setty Eye Hospital were opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja, who also laid the foundation of the Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur on 2nd March 1932. The District Board of Mysore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts have sanctioned the establishment of six District Board dispensaries.

New hospitals and dispensaries.

**34.** The total expenditure on the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year was Rs. 13,99,153, against Rs. 14,72,522 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 11,33,489 was met from the State Funds. Contributions from District and Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 2,65,678. Miscellaneous receipts in hospitals and dispensaries, consisting chiefly of fees received from patients liable to be charged for treatment, during the year was Rs. 45,945.

Expenditure.

### (vii) The Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

**35.** In the Bacteriological Section 9,362 examinations were made during the year, against 12,305 in the previous year. Of these, 6,924 were samples of blood, and 1,279 of water. Preventive vaccine against typhoid was prepared and supplied.

**36.** In the Chemical Section, 615 specimens were received for analysis chiefly from Government Departments against 351 in the preceding year. Of these, 86 were samples of water.

**37.** In the Medico Legal Section, 196 cases with 663 articles were received for examination as compared with 198 cases and 852 articles in the preceding year. In 42 cases mammalian blood, in 8 arsenic, in 3 mercury, in 1 opium, in 1 carbondioxide, in 1 croton oil, in 1 oleander, in 4 spermatozoa and in 2 formaldehyde were detected.

### (viii) Census.

Parts I, IV and V of the Census Report were published during the year. Part II tables had been published earlier. Part III of the Report has to be published. A Kannada Summary of the Report was printed during the year and issued later. The Office of the Census Superintendent was wound up on 13th January 1933. The total expenditure on the Census Operations was Rs. 1,90,059 against Rs. 2,80,026 in 1921.

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# CHAPTER VII.

## (i) University of Mysore.

Constitution, Senate, Council, etc.

**1.** Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. INST. P., continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University until the end of March 1933, when he was granted three months leave in continuation of the summer vacation. Mr. J. C. Rollo, M.A., J.P., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was appointed to be in charge of the Vice-Chancellor's duties in addition to his own during the absence of Dr. Metcalfe.

A new Regulation, III of 1933, has been passed amending and consolidating the provisions of the Mysore University Regulation V of 1916 as amended from time to time. This new Regulation provides for the constitutional re-organisation of the University. Its main features are the constitution of the Academic Council, enlargement of the Senate, provision for creating a class of life members of the Senate, etc. Under this Regulation the Laws of the University apart from the provisions of the Regulation are to be classified into Statutes and Ordinances. The following are among the more important of the recommendations of the Senate sanctioned by Government :—

(i) Institution of the M.A., and M.Sc., course of studies;

(ii) Institution of Economics as an optional subject in the Intermediate Course ;

(iii) Institution of the compartmental system at the Intermediate examination ; and

(iv) Institution of the Pre-Medical Course qualifying for admission to the M.B.B.S. Degree in consequence of the abolition of the special courses in the Intermediate leading to Medicine and Engineeri ng.

The following modifications in the courses and schemes of studies were also sanctioned during the year :—

(1) Revision of the course of studies for Honours.

(2) Revision of the Scheme of Examination for the M.B.B.S. Degree providing for two papers in each of the major subjects–Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine and Surgery.

(3) The revision of the course of studies for the B.T. Degree.

(4) Revision of the course of studies for the Intermediate Examinations with a view to improving the standard in English and securing uniformity of standard in regard to optional subjects.

Instruction and examinations.

**2.** The number of students in the Colleges of the University was 2,834, of which 773 were in Arts and

Science Colleges, 176 in the College of Engineering and 94 in the Medical College. The number of women students of the University was 144.

**3**. The following were the results of the University Examinations held during the year :—

| Examination | Number of Students Examined | Number of Students who Passed |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate— | | |
| 1. in Arts ... ... | 403 | 117 |
| 2. in Science (Gen.) ... | 588 | 116 |
| 3. in Engineering ... | 167 | 55 |
| 4. in Medicine ... ... | 109 | 24 |
| B.A. Degree (Old Rules, Part I ... | 39 | 9 |
| Do ,, II ... | 46 | 15 |
| B.A. (Pass) Degree ,, I ... | 126 | 116 |
| Do ,, II ... | 125 | 113 |
| Do ,, III ... | 156 | 95 |
| B.A. (Hons.) Preliminary, Part I ... | 29 | 29 |
| Do ,, II ... | 32 | 32 |
| Minor subject ... | 29 | 28 |
| B.A. (Hons.) Final ... ... | 28 | 21 |
| B.Sc. Degree (Old Rules) English ... | 2 | 2 |
| B.Sc. (Pass) Degree, Part I ... | 130 | 98 |
| Do II ... | 110 | 102 |
| Do III ... | 168 | 94 |
| B.Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary, Part I ... | 35 | 34 |
| Do ,, II ... | 34 | 34 |
| Minor subject ... | 35 | 35 |
| B.Sc. (Hons.) Final ... ... | 46 | 43 |
| M.A. Degree ... ... | 27 | 20 |
| M.A. Degree (New Rules) ... ... | 11 | 11 |
| M.Sc. (Degree) New Rules ... ... | 30 | 28 |
| B.T. Degree ... ... | 71 | 47 |
| First Examination in Engineering ... | 75 | 55 |
| Second do ... ... | 40 | 34 |
| B.E. Degree (New Rules) ... ... | 32 | 29 |
| First M.B.B.S., Part I ... ... | 7 | 7 |
| Do ,, II ... ... | 26 | 15 |
| Second M.B.B.S. Degree ... ... | 18 | 6 |
| Final do ... | 18 | 8 |
| First L.M.P. * ... ... | 15 | 8 |
| First L.M.P. † ... ... | 64 | 42 |
| Second do * ... ... | 18 | 10 |
| Second do † ... ... | 43 | 25 |
| Third do * ... ... | 21 | 12 |
| Third do † ... ... | 29 | 15 |
| Final do * ... ... | 18 | 10 |
| Final do † ... ... | 18 | 10 |

* Results of the Examination held in October 1932.

† Results of the Examination held in March and April 1933.

The number of students who qualified for degrees was 429. The number of women students successful in the several examinations was 50, of whom 29, were qualified for degrees.

Lectures, Publications, etc.

4. Under the University Extension Lecture Scheme, 14 lectures were arranged. Besides, a subvention was given to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene for lectures on Social Hygiene and Health. A subvention was also given to the University Teachers' Association for conducting an Extension Lecture Week at Hassan. It is reported that this feature of the Extension Lecture Scheme was a success. Special lectures were arranged for the several colleges in addition to the above. The University continued to publish the "Prabuddha Karnataka" and the "University Journal." The Kannada Publication Committee brought out an abridged edition of "Kadambari Sangraha."

The Oriental Library brought out the first volume of Advaitasiddhi with Guru Chandrika, the first volume of Tatvamuktakalapa and Sarvarthasiddhi and the Bhishma Parva of the Kannada Mahabharata.

The Director of Archæological Researches is engaged in preparing a monograph on Chalukyan architecture, for which a special establishment had been sanctioned for four years and a half.

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships

5. No fresh endowment was received during the year, the total number of endowments continuing to be 78 of the value of Rs. 3,75,713. In addition to endowments medals and prizes, 560 scholarships were awarded during the year of which 263, were granted to students belonging to the backward communities (including Mohammedan and Depressed classes), 41 were merit scholarships 54 were women scholarships and 95 were endowed scholarships.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

6. The number of students living in hostels was 291. There being no women's hostel attached to the University, women students seeking hostel accommodation were accommodated in the Vani Vilas Hostel, Bangalore, and the Maharani's Girls' Hostel, Mysore. The University Lodge at Tumkur was closed and the one at Shimoga had a strength of 18. The facilities given by the University Union, Mysore, to make boarding arrangements for students not living in hostels were continued. It is reported that these arrangements are increasing in their popularity. Physical Culture received due attention in the University Institutions. A gymnastics instructor was

appointed for the Central College. The University Rover Corps maintained the usual level of efficiency. The Mysore Rovers won the cup for proficiency in Poineering and Bridge making in the State Scout Rally held at Hassan. They were helpful in connection with the University Convocation, the Indian Philosophical Congress and other public functions. The Rovers of Bangalore Centre received training in musketry. Three teams entered for the competition for the Sri Krishnarajendra Mace for First Aid.

Libraries.

**7.** The number of printed books in the University Library at the end of the year was 21,565. The number of printed books in the Oriental Library was 15,262 and the number of manuscripts was 10,529. The total number of books in the constituent and the Intermediate College Libraries was 59,517. The total number of visitors to the Library was 4,969.

Convocation.

**8.** The fifteenth convocation of the University was held on the 19th October 1932 when His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, retired Judge, High Court of Madras, addressed the graduates of the year. Four hundred and thirty-two graduates took their degrees in person and 30 took their degree *in absentia.*

Recognition of degrees and examinations.

**9.** The B. E. Degree Examination of this University was recognised by the Council of the Institution of Engineers, India, as exempting from parts A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution with effect from the examination of 1932. The M. B. B. S., Degree Examination of this University was recognised by the Madras Government as a registrable degree. The University of Cambridge recognised the University of Mysore as an Associated Institution.

Finance.

**10.** The income of the University from all sources including Government grant of 9½ lakhs amounted to Rs. 12,80,177 and the expenditure (based on provisional figures) amounted to Rs. 11,92,142 against Rs. 12,92,142 respectively in the preceding year. The income from tuition fees was Rs. 1,76,867 and from examination fees was Rs. 76,818. The expenditure included Rs. 6,81,765 on establishment, Rs. 1,23,908 on library and laboratory equipment; Rs. 62,561 on examinations; Rs. 66,357 on scholarships and prizes and Rs. 30,907 on construction and repairs.

**11.** The Indian Philosophical Congress held its session at Mysore at the invitation of the University. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore opened the session. The Members of the Institution of Engineers, India, who held their annual session at Bangalore, were invited to Mysore by the University and taken round.

General

The Medical School was removed to the building formerly occupied by the Government Central Book Depot. The additional rooms required are being built and are nearing completion.

## (ii) Education.

**12.** Though there was a decrease in the total number of schools both public and private, there has been an increase in the number of scholars. There was an increase in the number of public institutions with a corresponding increase in attendance. This increase is shared by all classes of institutions High, Middle and Primary Schools. The control of Primary Education in the State was transferred in 1931 to the Local Education Authorities and they are preparing for the expansion of Primary Education as far as their present resources permit. No fees are charged at this stage or at the Middle School Stage.

Schools and Scholars.

On 31st March 1933, there were 7,737 public and private institutions with a strength of 3,11,371 pupils as against 7,914 institutions with a strength of 3,09,788 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of public institutions was 6,746 as against 6,698 in 1931-32 and the number of scholars in them was 2,97,099 as against 2,90,746 in the preceding year. The number of Village Indigenous Schools was 991 with a strength of 14,272 pupils as against 1,216 institutions with a strength of 19,042 pupils in 1931-32. This fall may to some extent be due to the increasing popularity of Board and Aided Schools.

The different classes of public institutions with their strength are shown below :—

| | *Kind of Institution* | *Number* | *Strength* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Government ... ... | 380 | 41,679 |
| 2. | Municipal Schools and Schools under the control of Local Education authorities... | 4,822 | 1,98,461 |
| 3. | Aided ... ... | 1,530 | 55,661 |
| 4. | Unaided ... ... | 14 | 1,298 |
| | Total ... | 6,746 | 2,97,099 |

**13.** The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of the school-going age (calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population) according to the census of 1931 was 32·31 as against 32·2 in 1931-32, that of boys only to the male population of the school-going age was 50·2 as against 50·7 and that of girls only to the female population of the school-going age was 13·61 as against 12·7 in the previous year. On an average there was one school for every 3·79 sq. miles of area and 830 persons of the total population. One out of every 3·1 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 20·63 as against one in 20·7 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·5, that of girls to the total female population 2·04, and that of boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 4·85.

The following statement shows the percentage of students in each grade of schools to the total number of students:—

| Grades of Schools | Percentage of Boys | Percentage of Girls |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Colleges ... ... | 1·32 | ·2 |
| 2. High Schools ... ... | 2·96 | ·8 |
| 3. Middle Schools ... ... | 13·12 | 4·8 |
| 4. Primary Schools ... ... | 80·52 | 93·3 |
| 5. Special Schools ... ... | 2·08 | ·9 |
| Total ... | 100·00 | 100·0 |

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 2,97,843 as against 2,89,998 in the previous year and the average daily attend ance was 2,20,520 as against 2,22,834 or 74·03 percent of the average monthly number on the rolls as against 76·82 in 1931-32.

Collegiate Education.

**14.** There were four institutions for the study of Oriental languages with a strength of 567 pupils as against 522 in 1931-32. Of these four institutions, Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and the Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes attached to the Government Training College at Mysore were under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was 108 including 2 girls (against 100 in 1931-32) consisting of 68 Brahmins,

35 Lingayets, 9 Vaisyas and one Viswakarma. There were 13 students in the Pandits' Classes and 8 students in the Moulvis' Classes on 31st March 1933.

Secondary Education. 1. High Schools.

**15.** During the year under report, there were in all 30 High Schools for boys with a strength of 6,796 pupils. Of these 30 institutions, 17 were Government, 12 Aided Institutions and one unaided institution. The average daily attendance in all the schools was 6,172 against 5,976 in 1931-32.

The Vernacular High Schools for boys were maintained in the following institutions, their strength being as below:—

| *Institution* | *Strength* |
|---|---|
| The Government Training College for men, Mysore ... | 108 |
| The District Normal School, Tumkur ... | 60 |
| The District Normal School, Shimoga ... | 39 |
| Total ... | 207 |

2. Middle Schools.

**16.** The total number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 290 to 292 and their strength from 29,899 to 31,276 during the year under report. Of these schools, 264 were Government institutions, 25 aided and 3 unaided. Classified according to languages, 257 were Kannada Middle Schools, 30 Urdu Schools, 4 Tamil Middle Schools and one European Middle School. There were 100 Practical Instruction classes imparting instruction in vocational subjects, such as, carpentry, tailoring, brasswork, agriculture, sericulture, etc. Of these 93 were attached to Boys' Schools and 7 to Girls' Schools.

Primary Education.

**17.** The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1933 was 5,706 with a strength of 2,14,897 pupils as against 5,676 schools with a strength of 2,10,944 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of Primary Schools for boys, 18 schools were under the direct charge of the Department, 4,358 schools under the control of Municipal and Local Education Authorities and 1,330 were aided institutions. The percentage of boys in Primary classes to the total male population of the school going age was 43·60 as against 42·82 in 1931-32. Of the total number of boys and girls 1,28,161 pupils or 51·80 per cent were in the first year class as against 53·22 in the previous year. The stagnation in the first year class is steadily decreasing as this percentage was 62 in

1926-27. The strength of the I year class includes the 2nd admissions made in November.

Special Instruction. (1) Training Institutions.

**18.** The number of training institutions on 31st March 1933 was 13, 10 for men and 3 for women. Nine were Government institutions and one unaided. The total strength of these institutions was 585 pupils exclusive of 58 pupils in the B. T. Class in the University on 31st March 1933.

(2) Industrial and Engineering Schools.

**19.** There were 16 Industrial schools for men with a strength of 1,200 pupils and two for girls with a strength of 386 girls, the former being under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the latter under the control of the Department. The School of Engineering had a strength of 337 pupils on 31st March 1933 as against 330 pupils in the previous year.

(3) Commercial Schools.

**20.** On 31st March 1933, there were six commercial schools. Of these, one was a Government Institution, two were aided and three unaided. Besides, there were three technical institutions, two of which are attached to the Government Presses at Mysore and Bangalore and one to the Government High School at Tiptur. The two institutions sent up candidates for the Letter-Press Printing Examination, etc. The institution at Tiptur sent up candidates for the commercial examination. The total strength of all the six commercial institutions was 530.

(4) Other special Schools.

**21.** There were two institutions for Defectives, one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 78 pupils as against 75 pupils in 1931-32, consisting of 32 deaf children and 46 blind pupils. All the pupils of the deaf section were generally taught by the oral method voice production, voice training and lip reading being duly attended to. The pupils in the blind section were taught the alphabets, numeration and notation in Braille. The School at Bangalore had 23 pupils.

(5) Sanskrit Schools.

**22.** The number of Sanskrit Schools and Veda Patasalas on 31st March 1933 was 77 exclusive of the Sanskrit College with a strength of 1,895 pupils inclusive of 112 girls as against the same number of institutions

with a strength of 1,734 pupils in the preceding year. Of the total strength :—

1,369 were Brahmin boys.
108 Do girls.
18 were Kshatriya boys.
55 were Vyasya ,,
1 was Vaisya girl.
27 Vokkaligar boys.
210 Lingayet boys.
25 Other High Class Hindu boys.
5 Do girls.
77 Jain boys.

Total ... 1,895

Besides these, there were 2,016 pupils reading Sanskrit in General schools thus bringing the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit to 3,911.

Results of Public Examination

**23.** The results at the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1933 were as follows:—

| No. | Institutions | Number | | | | | | | Percentage of passes to the number examined for ordinary certificate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered | | Examined | | Passed | Declared eligible for College course | | |
| | | Ord. | Sup. | Ord. | Sup. | | Ord. | Sup. | |
| 1 | Government ... | 1,323 | 145 | 1,306 | 145 | 819 | 439 | 91 | 63 |
| 2 | Municipal ... | 132 | 13 | 132 | 13 | 89 | 55 | 10 | 67 |
| 3 | Aided ... | 556 | 77 | 551 | 76 | 360 | 197 | 55 | 65 |
| 4 | Private Study | 267 | 88 | 250 | 85 | 35 | 4 | 17 | 14 |

**24.** The results at the other examinations were as follows:—

| No. | Examinations | Number | | | Percentage of passes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered | Examined | Passed | |
| 1 | Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination. | 176 | 167 | 52 | 31·1 |
| 2 | Middle School ... ... | 6,892 | 6,801 | 2,866 | 42·1 |
| 3 | Lower Secondary .. ... | 2,949 | 2,886 | 1,057 | 37·3 |
| 4 | Teachers Certificate Secondary Grade (Full). | 47 | 47 | 21 | 44·7 |
| 5 | Teachers Certificate Secondary Grade (Final only). | 8 | 8 | 5 | 62·5 |
| 6 | Teachers Certificate Upper Secondary Grade (Full). | 48 | 48 | 28 | 58·3 |
| 7 | Teachers Certificate Upper Secondary (final only). | 16 | 14 | 8 | 57·1 |
| 8 | Teachers Certificate Lower Secondary Grade (Full). | 334 | 322 | 97 | 30·1 |
| 9 | Teachers Certificate Lower Secondary Grade (Final only). | 52 | 36 | 20 | 55·5 |
| 10 | Sanskrit Board Examinations ... | 49 | 49 | 10 | 20·4 |
| 11 | Commercial Examinations ... | 984 | 984 | 395 | 40·1 |
| 12 | Moulvis' Examinations ... | 10 | 9 | 5 | 50· |
| 13 | Pandits' do ... | 18 | 18 | 4 | 22·2 |

Women's Education.

**25.** On 31st March 1933, there were 585 girls' schools of all grades with a strength of 35,767 pupils including 602 boys as against 566 institutions with a strength of 34,401 pupils in the previous year. There were 27,440 girls reading in Boys' Schools. Thus, the total number of girls under instruction in all institutions was 62,605 as against 57,962 girls in 1931-32. The percentage of girls at school to the total female population of school going age was 13·61 against 12·7 in 1931-32.

The classification of institutions for girls according to the grades of institutions was as follows .—

| | Kind of Institution | Number |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Colleges ... ... | 2 |
| 2. | English High Schools ... ... | 6 |
| 3. | Kannada Do ... .. | 1 |
| 4. | Middle Schools ... ... | 34 |
| 5. | Primary Do ... ... | 537 |
| 6. | Training Schools for Mistresses ... | 3 |
| 7. | Industrial Schools ... ... | 2 |
| | Total ... | 585 |

Of these institutions, 38 were Government, 458 Municipal and those under the Local Education Authorities and 85 aided and four unaided.

**26.** The results at the Public Examinations of 1933 for girls were as follows :—

| | Examinations | Number | | | Europeans | Indian Christians | Mahomedans | Hindus | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered | Examined | Passed | | | | | |
| 1 | *Teachers' Certificate Examination.* | | | | | | | | |
| | Secondary Grade—Full | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Secondary Grade: Full | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| | do Theory | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Lower Secondary Grade: Full | 44 | 43 | 21 | ... | 16 | 2 | 3 | |
| | do Theory | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | .. |
| | do Practical | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Special Sewing Examination Full. | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | Theory only | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... |
| | Practical only | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination. | 14 | 13<br>4 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 4 | Middle School Examination. | 459 | 446 | 229 | 11 | 32 | 20 | 166 | ... |
| 5 | Lower Secondary Examination. | 508 | 88 | 185 | ... | 12 | 72 | 100 | ... |
| 6 | S.S.L.C. Examination | 115 | 114 | 75 | ... | 22 | 3 | 50 | ... |

**27.** The total expenditure on the education of girls including University education was Rs. 6,39,881, of which a sum of Rs. 4,89,854 was contributed from State Funds.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

**28.** On 31st March 1933, there were three institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The total strength of these institutions was 364 pupils (124 boys and 240 girls) against 257 (97 boys and 160 girls). Classified according to classes or creed there were 181 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 56 Christians, 21 Mahomedans, 33 Brahmins, 7 Parsis and 66 others.

In addition, there were 19 European or Anglo-Indians reading in other schools making a total of 200 pupils.

Education of Mahomedans.

**29.** On 31st March 1933, there were 863 Urdu schools for boys and girls, with a strength of 35,188 pupils including 13,552 girls, against 849 schools with a strength of 34,814 pupils in 1931-32.

The following table shows various kinds of schools for Mahomedan boys and girls :—

| No. | Kinds of schools | Boys' Schools | | Girls' Schools | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Strength | Number | Strength |
| 1 | Middle Schools ... | 30 | 1,907 | 3 | 235 |
| 2 | Primary Schools ... | 615 | 19,641 | 211 | 13,288 |
| 3 | Vernacular High School attached to the Training College, Mysore. | 1 | 34 | ... | ... |
| 4 | Training School for Urdu girls. | ... | ... | 1 | 29 |
| 5 | Moulvis class attached to the Training College, Mysore. | 1 | 8 | ... | .. |
| 6 | Urdu Upper Secondary Training and Lower Secondary Training classes attached to the Government Training College, Mysore. | 1 | 46 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 648 | 21,636 | 215 | 13,552 |

Besides the above, there were 5,946 Mahomedan pupils including 152 girls reading in schools other than those where the medium of instruction was Urdu, making a total number of 41,134 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all the schools (27,430 boys and 13,704 girls).

The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls at school to the total Mahomedan population of school going age 74·1.

At the Middle School examination 183 passed out of 536 and at the Lower Secondary Examination 181 passed out of 558. At the S.S.L.C. examination, 86 passed out of 172.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for the pupils of Mahomedan community was Rs. 5,76,436, of which a sum of Rs. 3,65,480 was spent on Primary Education for boys and girls.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

**30.** There were on 31st March 1933, 605 special schools in all for the education of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 12,962 pupils as against 607 schools with a strength of 15,620 pupils. Of these, two were Middle Schools for boys, one for girls and 600 Primary schools for boys and two for girls. Of the total strength, 2,152 were girls as against 2,223 girls in the previous year. In addition to the above, 6,315 pupils belonging to Depressed Classes were reading in other schools thus bringing the total to 19,277 pupils (16,605 boys and 2,672 girls).

There were six Adikarnataka Boarding Homes, including the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore and the Adikarnataka Boarding Home for girls at Bangalore. In addition to the above, there were nine aided hostels for Depressed Classes (getting a total grant of Rs. 881 per mensem).

For other Depressed Classes, there were 32 schools for Banajaras, one for Hill Tribes, four for Voddars and five for Kunbis with a strength of 639,22,76 and 62 pupils respectively.

Village Indigenous Schools.

**31.** On 31st March 1933, there were 991 Village Indigenous Schools with a strength of 14,272 pupils as against 1,216 schools with a strength of 19,042 pupils. Those schools are managed by private enterprise. They are neither subject to Departmental supervision nor do they receive any aid either from Government or from any local body.

Adult Education

**32.** There were 70' schools for the education of the adults with a strength of 1,864 pupils as against 69 schools with a strength of 1,729 adults in 1931-32.

Boarders in Hostels.

**33.** There were 98 hostels in the State, with a strength of 3,452 boarders as against the same number of hostels with a strength of 3,978 boarders in the previous year. Of these, 30 were Government Institutions, 68 aided.

Of the Government Institutions, five were attached to Colleges under the University and the rest to the Institutions under the Department.

**34.** Scouting has continued to be popular and has been making very good progress which is evident in the increase in the number of Scouts during the year. On 30th June 1933 there were 10,719 boys getting Scout Training in all the branches as against 8,973 boys in the previous year.

**Scout Movement.**

The important events connected with the Movement were :—

(1) Holding of the 14th Annual Meeting of the State Council at Mysore.

(2) Attendance of three Rovers at the 4th International Jamboree held at Godollo.

(3) Holding of an advanced training camp at Sriramadevaru Dam.

**35.** A considerable number of teachers have been trained as Girl Guides during the year under the Girl Guide Movement which was reorganised in May 1932.

**Girl Guide Movement.**

**36.** Practice in Cricket, Foot-ball, Volley-ball, etc., is given regularly in addition to Drill which is compulsory. "Suryanamaskaram" Exercises, Yogasanas, Wrestling exercise, etc., were practised in several High Schools.

**Physical Education.**

**37.** The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those of the University during the year under report was Rs. 1,23,600. The more important scholarships awarded during the year were.

**Scholarships**

| *Nature of Scholarships.* | *Amount.* Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1,181 Backward Class Scholarships ... | 52,980 |
| 485 Depressed Classes do ... | 20,360 |
| Number not fixed—Depressed Class Scholarships—Girls ... .. | 3,750 |
| 300 Scholarships for women ... | 11,510 |
| 84 Military Scholarships ... | 7,545 |
| 79 Scholarships for Mahomedans, including Aligarh Scholarships ... ... | 4,770 |

**38.** During the year under report, out of 7,111 students in the High School classes, 1,107 held fee concessions, on account of their being either recipients of

**Free Studentships**

scholarships or as being exempt from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 223 freeships and 1,591 half-freeships were granted to the non-scholarship holders in the High School classes.

Medical Inspection, of Schools

**39.** Owing to financial stringency, the scope of medical inspection was confined to male pupils only in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in some Taluk headquarters. To obtain uniformity a set of instructions were issued to Medical Officers on the lines of those issued by the University.

Inspection.

**40.** The Director of Public Instruction visited 94 offices and institutions and attended 110 meetings during the year under report.

Finance.

**41.** The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 67,17,951 or Rs. 1,83,899 less than that of the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 24,77,220 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 20,53,094 on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 483,926 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 2,15,791 on buildings, Rs. 1,32,625 on furniture and equipment and Rs. 13,50,295 on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 50,19,240 or 74·6 per cent of the total expenditure.

The amounts spent on various grades of education were as follows :—

| | *Grade of education* | *Expenditure* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | University Education ... | 8,04,762 | 11.9 |
| 2. | Oriental Colleges not forming part of the University ... | 52,997 | ·8 |
| 3. | High School Education ... | 6,65,687 | 9·8 |
| 4. | Middle School Education ... | 8,41,041 | 12·6 |
| 5. | Primary Education ... | 22,41,765 | 33·3 |
| 6. | Technical Education ... | 2,24,602 | 3·4 |
| 7. | Training Institutions ... | 1,88 386 | 2·8 |
| | | 50,19,240 | 74·6 |

The total receipts under "Elementary Education Fund" inclusive of the opening balances on 1st July 1932 amounted to Rs. 25,76,630. The total expenditure during 1932-33 was Rs. 22,16,524 and the balance remaining in the fund on 1st July 1933 was Rs. 3,60,106.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Re. 1-0-9 as against Re. 1-1-2 in the previous

year. Of this, Re. 0-13-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-13-3 in 1931-32.

General

**42.** The following were some of the important items of Educational activities and administrative reforms during the year :—

(1) Holding of a State Conference of Primary and Middle Schools in December 1932.

(2) Omission of Hindi from the list of second languages and inclusion of the same in the list of additional subjects for the S. S. L. C. Course.

(3) Revision of syllabuses in the Histories of India and England for the High School classes so as to include Civics.

(4) Making Hosdurga a Centre for the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations.

(5) Deputation of six graduate teachers including a lady graduate for B. T. Training.

(6) Revision of the courses for the Training Examination.

(7) Levying of fees at half the rates to Girls studying in High Schools.

## (iii) Encouragement to Authors.

**43.** Payments were made for nine books and one journal out of the provision of Rs. 2,000 for encouragement to authors during the year under report and copies were distributed among schools and libraries.

**44.** In connection with the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 19 books and manuscripts (10 books and 9 manuscripts) were received. None of the works was found to be deserving of the first prize. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the purpose, the following prizes were awarded :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | "Bhasana Ekanka Natakagalu" by Mr. L. Gundappa, M.A. ... | 300 |
| 2. | "China Desada Bouddha Yatrikaru" by Mr. G. P. Rajaratnam, M.A. ... | 200 |
| 3. | "Namma Oorina Rasikaru" by Mr. Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar ... | 200 |

## (iv) Literature.

**45.** The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 253 against 281 in the previous year. Of these, 107 were in Kannada, 142 in English and other

European languages, two in the Indian classical languages and two in more than one language. Of these books, 138 were periodicals, 21 were on religion, one on philosophy, 15 on drama, three on history, six on education, three on science, three were poetical works, seven were biographies and nine were works of fiction, three on art and 44 were of a miscellaneous nature. The number of books, the copyright of which was registered was 78 against 90 in the previous year. The amount of fees realized for registering them was Rs. 152 against Rs. 180 in the previous year.

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# CHAPTER VIII— MISCELLANEOUS.

## (i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

1. The Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year were as detailed below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Mathas | ... | ... | 236 |
| (2) Chattram and Rest Houses | ... | ... | 61 |
| (3) Major temples | ... | ... | 99 |
| (4) Minor ,, | ... | ... | 1,037 |
| (5) Village ,, | ... | ... | 11,564 |
| (6) Major Mahomedan Institutions | | ... | 7 |
| (7) Other Institutions | ... | ... | 336 |
| (8) Jain Bastis | ... | ... | 41 |
| (9) Other Institutions | ... | .. | 7 |
| | Total | ... | 13,388 |

A correct list of institutions has been prepared. The management of the Institutions was satisfactory.

2. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions on 1st July 1932 was Rs. 8,04,307-12-9 and their receipts and expenditure were Rs. 7,56,891-15-7 and Rs. 6,37,970 13-1 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,23,228-15-3 at the end of the year.

Mathas.

3. The number of Mathas under the management of Government was 18 against 14 in the year 1931-32. The succession of Sri Kudli Sringeri Matha, Sri Raghavendraswami Matha, Sri Yelanadu Matha, and of a Pattadhikari to the Sri Yelahanka Matha was recognised during the year. A cash grant of Rs. 100 per mensem for a period of ten years from 1932-33, was sanctioned to the Sri Adi-Chunchanagiri Matha in the Nagamangala Taluk. The management of the properties of the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matha situated outside the State was restored to the Swamigalu from January 1933, as it was not convenient for Government to extend the period of their management.

The appeals filed in the High Court of Mysore contesting the succession of the present Swamies to the Sri Bheemanakatte Matha and Sri Sravanabelagola Matha are still pending disposal.

Chattram Savings Fund.

4. The fund began with an opening balance of Rs. 27,649-7-0. An income of Rs. 64,749-7-0 was realised and an expenditure of Rs. 72,301-6-0 including the sum of Rs. 20,000 deposited in a Savings Bank account was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,097-8-0 at the end of the year. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 per annum to the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement at Seshadripuram, Bangalore, Rs. 2,500 for the Indian Red Cross Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, and a lum psum grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of constructing the Central Institute for Defectives in Mysore were sanctioned during the year.

The Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund.

5. The corpus of the fund remained at Rs. 1,80,100 as in the previous year. The income including the opening balance was Rs. 9,896-6-6 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,362-6-6 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,534-5-0 at the end of the year.

Grants-in-aid and endowments.

6. There was only one fresh cash grant from State Funds *viz.*, Rs. 100 per mensem to the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt for a period of ten years commencing from 1932-33. The grant of Rs. 100 per year from the Kyamenahalli temple funds for the entertainment of a paricharak in the temple of Sri Venkataramanaswami at Madhugiri continued this year also.

An aggregate extent of 81 acres 31 guntas of dry and 13 acres 12 guntas of wet lands was granted to religious and charitable institutions. Similarly an extent of 2 acres and 18 guntas of dry and 12 acres 2 guntas of wet lands and an aggregate cash grant of Rs. 116-2-0 belonging to several defunct institutions were re-granted for the benefit of other deserving institutions.

Educational Institutions.

7. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 92, of whom 28 were in the Unani Section, and 64 in the Ayurvedic Section. The senior students of the College visited the All India Health and Sanitary Exhibitions and the Ayurvedic Siddha and Unani Medical Exhibitions held at Madras. The Superintendent of the Ayurvedic Hospital was deputed to attend the All India Ayurvedic Conference held at Bikanir. Patients as hereunder were treated during the year.

| | Out-patients. | In-patients | Average daily attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayurvedic Section | 123,143 | 149 | 338 |
| Unani Section | 172,238 | 270 | 472 |

8. There were 76 students on the rolls of the College. In the annual examination, 43 out of 53 passed successfully. Mr. V. Bhashyam Iyengar, retired Judge of High Court of Madras, presided over the annual Prize Distribution function. An expenditure of Rs. 6,258-6-0 was incurred against an income of Rs. 6,502-4-3 from all sources.

Sanskrit College, Melkote.

In the Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, 75 students were studying in the several classes and the average daily attendance was 65. Two vacancies occurred among the members of the Committee—One by the death of Mr. K. Lakshminarayanayya, and the other by the resignation of Mr. B. Ramasvamiah. Two students passed the Vidwat Examination in Sukla Yajurveda Karmantha in Ist Class and the Sama Veda Pandit passed Smartha Prayoga Vidwat Examination in I Class. A free Reading Room was started during the year and a grant of Rs. 30 per annum was sanctioned. The work of the Agama classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and of the several other Veda Patasalas maintained by the Department was satisfactory.

9. On the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed to examine the few cases of feeding in Muzrai Institutions, feeding during Tulamasa at Paschimavahini, Champashasti festival in the Bisle Chattram, and in the temples at Seringapatam and on the Himavad Gopalaswami Hill, was discontinued. The scale of expenditure in the Maharaja's Chattram at Mysore was reduced from Rs. 19,450 to Rs. 10,750 a year with the direction that the sum of Rs. 5,000 allowed for Kangalanakki should be gradually reduced so that in the course of three years it may be done away with altogether.

General.

10. A sum of Rs. 73,927-6-10 was spent on repairs and reconstruction during the year. There were 205 works amounting to Rs. 1,45,912-15-1, pending at the close of the year. The construction of the Recreation Hall as an adjunct to the Princess Krishnajammanniyavara Sanatorium at Mysore and the first floor in the Ayurvedic College were completed.

11. There were 121 cases of defunct institutions pending at the beginning of the year and 37 cases were traced during the year. Out of the 158 cases, 43 were finally disposed of and a sum of Rs. 3,030-15-4 representing the cash balances of institutions which were declared as

defunct in the previous and current years was credited to the General Muzrai Fund.

**12.** The Manual of Honours and other Birudus enjoyed by Mathadhipathis in and outside the State was published and final proofs of the revised Muzrai Manual were returned to the Press with print order.

**13.** With a view to the further decentralization of Muzrai work, additional powers were delegated to the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

**14.** The proposals made by the Revenue Commissioner with a view to ensure that fresh land grants made either free of cost or at concessional rate to the Religious and Charitable Institutions for their upkeep are not diverted from the purposes for which they were granted were approved by Government.

### (ii) Archæology.

**15.** An important Kannada manuscript on poetics, *viz.*, "Navarasa-alankara" by Thimarasa was obtained and examined.

**16.** The attention of the Department was to a great extent focussed upon collecting materials for the monograph on Chalukyan architecture in the State and the work of collecting materials in the shape of detailed descriptive notes, drawings and photographs was almost completed. Nearly two dozen temples were thus dealt with.

### (iii) Ethnography.

**17.** The First Volume of the *Mysore Tribes and Castes* is in the Press. It is expected that it will be published before the end of the year 1933. The second, third and fourth volumes have already been published.

### (iv) Government Press.

**Establishment.**

**18.** There were 387 paid employees in the Government Central Press at Bangalore during the year against 378 in the previous year. Of these 143 were on the permanent establishment, 155 on the fixed working establishment and 89 on piece-work wages against 144, 155 and 79 respectively in the previous year. The decrease of one hand in the permanent establishment is due to the abolition of the post of Chief Accountant. The increase of ten hands in

the piece-work establishment is due to filling up of existing vacancies. In addition to this 13 pie-boys were receiving fixed wages against 12 in the previous year. The total strength of the establishment at the Branch Press, Mysore, was 99 or one less than in the previous year. Of this, 66 were permanent men, 22 on monthly fixed wages, 10 were piece-work compositors and one was a pie boy.

**Plant and Stores.**

**19.** The value of the plant at the Central Press at the close of the year was Rs. 2,45,773-3-7 and that of the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 59,999-7-10. Additions to the extent of Rs. 11,157-0-10 and Rs. 6,726-13-10 respectively were made to the plant at the two Presses during the year. A sum of Rs. 38,833-0-6 was written off at the Central Press on account of depreciation and a sum of Rs. 7,741-9-2 was similarly written off at the Branch Press.

**Finance.**

**20.** The cash receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 43,158-8-8 against Rs. 38,570 in the previous year, the increase being due to increased realizations from the Railway Department. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 32,558-4-9 was realized by book-adjustment of which Rs. 9,705-5-0 was for printing the school books of the Education Department and a sum of Rs. 1,904-4-0 was realized on account of private work done in the Government Press. The total expenditure of the Department including that of the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 2,16,590-13-8 against Rs. 2,13,974-0-8 in the previous year.

**The "Mysore Gazette."**

**21.** The number of copies of the *Mysore Gazette*, English and Kannada edition issued free to Government Offices was 1,194 and 348 against 1,153 and 337 in the previous year. The cost of printing the Gazette was Rs. 42,715-13-2. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette* and charges for publishing advertisements and publications of Local Boards, Municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 11,422-7-0, which represents 26·74 per cent of the cost of printing the Gazette against 32·35 per cent realized in the previous year.

**General.**

**22.** The school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the younger employees of the Press, had 33 boys on its rolls against 35 in the previous year. All of them were more than eleven years old. Of these five were in the first year class, ten

in the second year class, six in the third year class and 12 in the fourth year class. The total number of students of fifth and sixth forms of High Schools in Bangalore and Mysore, who attended the vocational classes in printing and book-binding, was 50 against 54 in the previous year. The number of students who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1933 with printing and book-binding as an additional subject was 27 against 30 in the previous year. Of these, 20 came out successful in the subject against 39 in the previous year.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

**23.** The administrative control of the Government Central Book Depot was transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Superintendent, Government Printing. The Depot stocked all official publications, etc., and all Government Educational publications, except those entrusted to the Bangalore, Press. Besides the Central Depot at Bangalore, there were 84 agencies and 84 branch depots against 84 agencies and 82 branch depots in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale of books in the Central and Branch Depots and agencies was Rs. 44,600 against Rs. 49,966 in 1931-32.

The following statement gives the statistical information about the quantity of work turned out in the Depot during the year under report.

| No. | Particulars | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Number of agencies and Branch Book Depots. | 166 | 168 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2 | Total value of stock on hand on 30th June at the Depot agencies and Branch Book Depots including the unadjusted balances of issue in suspense. | 2,85,733 | 2,40,988 |
| 3 | Value of books and maps purchased during the year. | 87,749 | 38,515 |
| 4 | Net amount realised by sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. | 7,111 | 7,381 |
| 5 | Net amount realised by sale at the agencies and other Branch Book Depots. | 42,855 | 37,219 |
| 6 | Commission paid to wholesale purchasers at the Central Book Depot. | 349 | 399 |
| 7 | Commission paid to Agents and Branch Depot Keepers. | 7,595 | 6,857 |
| 8 | Value of books supplied free of cost to various Departments and Educational Institutions. | 10,994 | 39,218 [1] |
| 9 | Establishment charges, travelling allowance and contingencies. | 7,714 | 5,680 |

[1] Includes the value of books weeded out.

As usual, the Depot stocked for sale all the educational publications of Government and the several Departments, some University and Palace publications besides the High Court Reports.

### (v) Stationery.

**24.** The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,38,152-13-10 against Rs. 1,35,568-13-4 in the previous year. New stock of the value of Rs. 1,25,556-12-10 was added to this, bringing the total value of the stock to Rs. 2,63,689-10-8 against Rs. 2,97,849-5-10 in the previous year. The value of the articles issued to the several offices amounted to Rs. 1,33,994-10-3 against Rs. 1,59,696-8-0 in the previous year and the stock left at the close of the year was Rs. 1,29,695-0-5 against Rs. 1,38,152-13-10 in the previous year. Of the articles purchased, the value of those manufactured in India was Rs. 90,114-1-0 against Rs. 89,785 in the previous year. Purchases were made as usual through the Stores Purchase Committee. The standardization of the forms in use in the Public Health, Public Works and Revenue Survey Departments is being carried out by the Departments concerned as ordered by Government. The question of standardizing the forms of the Forest and Education Departments is under the consideration of the Departments.

**25.** The total receipts of the Department by book adjustment towards the cost of stationery and paper supplied to the Departments which pay for the supply was Rs. 36,557-14-5 against Rs. 47,377-11-0 in the previous year. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Government Press was Rs. 54,612-13-11 against Rs. 73,960-12-0 in the previous year. The cost of the establishment and contingencies was Rs. 7,843-0-6 against Rs. 7,498-7-6 in the previous year.

**26.** The reduction in the supply of stationery articles and printed forms by 50 per cent ordered by Government on account of financial stringency was continued during the year under report, in view of the reduced grants sanctioned by Government for purchasing printing paper and stationery.

### (vi) Meteorology.

**27.** There is one first class observatory at Bangalore and four third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur for taking meteorological observations. There is another temporary observatory at Jogimatti, a hill station near Chitaldrug which is equipped with all meteorological instruments except barometer; this station is also equipped with a thermograph for getting continuous record of temperature and humidity. Two more minor meteorological stations at Chikmagalur and Mudgere were opened during the year for recording temperature and humidity. There are now seven such stations *viz.*, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Hiriyur and Mudgere. The Health Department hopes to forecast occurrence of epidemics when sufficient meteorological data are collected at those places. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily and the hourly readings obtained from them were tabulated for publication. The records of observations at all the other observatories were collected, scrutinised and got ready for publication. The Meteorological Office at Poona was regularly kept informed of the local weather conditions and of upper air observations at Bangalore for publication of weather reports and issue of weather forecasts. Till now, the pilot balloon observations for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere were generally taken in the mornings only. Since December 1932, such observations are being taken in the afternoons also. The results of the morning balloon observations were daily wired to Poona and those of the afternoon flights sent by post daily. The finding of North and East components and other calculations required by the Agra Upper Air Observatory were attended to and the results were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Cloud observations with nephoscope were daily made at eight hours (local time) and 17 hours (standard time) and the records were sent to Agra once a month. Special observations were taken at Bangalore on all Wednesdays and Thursdays both during days and nights for the International Polar Year Commission. Sixteen sets of storm observations and 28 sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and telegraphed to Poona. Seventy-two sets of special observations with

pilot balloons for International Upper Air Researches were also taken and the results despatched to Agra. Four sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and 16 sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

**28.** Four new raingauge stations were opened and three closed during the year with the result that there were 248 such stations at the end of the year against 247 in the year previous. Of these, 243 stations were inspected during the year. All the meteorological offices were inspected by the Meteorologist. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette.* The mean daily values of the observations at the Bangalore Observatory were daily sent to the editors of the "Daily Post" and the "Tai Nadu" for publication. A weekly statement containing details of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for being published in a Kannada Weekly. A consolidated statement of rainfall at all the raingauge stations in the State and weather data for all the observations in the State were daily published on the notice board of the observatory at Bangalore. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 14,920 against Rs. 14,792 in the previous year.

### (vii) **Horticulture and Public Gardens.**

**Government Botanic Gardens. The Lal-Bagh.**

**29.** The Government Botanic Gardens at Bangalore, popularly known as the Lal-Bagh, continued to attract the public for recreation and instruction and to be the centre of Botanical and Horticultural activities in the State. The several sections of the garden such as Fernery, Pot Garden, Orchid House, Shade Garden, Rockeries, Flower beds, Shrubberies, Lawns, Japanese garden, Economic garden and tropical Fruit garden were maintained in good condition. The collection of birds and animals was well looked after. The cost of maintaining the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 35,044-9-3.

**Economic Work.**

**30.** Of the plants imported during the year, the most important were five varieties of Apple Stocks (vegetatively propagated) from East Malling Research Station, England, five varieties of Raspberry from France, Dry Zone Cocoanuts and Giant Bamboo.

The important plants propagated were Aleuritis Montana (Tung oil tree), Juniperus procera (Pencil cedar), Hydnocarpus wightiana (Chalmugra oil plant), Cæsalpinea

spinosa, Coffee Eugenoides, and seven varieties of Eucalyptus.

The plants which were acclimatised were—three varieties of Hedychium used in the manufacture of paper, Edible Walnut, six varieties of cocoanut, 28 kinds of Herbs from Germany, Acacia dealbata (wattle bark used in tanning), and three varieties of Oak, and Jamaica Ginger.

The work on Fruit Cultivation was carried as usual in the Government Botanic Gardens, Central Fruit Nursery, Horticultural Farm and Krishnarajasagara Orchard. Nine new varieties of Australian apples fruited for the first time in the Central Fruit Nursery and three varieties of Australian apples at Krishnarajasagara. In both cases, the plants were three years old.

Budding of apples has been done successfully at the Central Fruit Nursery for the first time in Bangalore. The fruit trees planted in Krishnarajasagara in previous years, such as oranges, grapes, apples, etc., are growing well. A new miscellaneous plot was formed and planted with new tropical fruit plants. The area under Orchard has been considerably increased and 600 limes, 600 papayas and large number of plantains were planted for sale. Fruit cultivation has made good progress in the districts. During the year, 5,589 fruit trees consisting of Australian and Indigenous fruit plants were supplied to the commercial growers and Village Panchayats for back-yard planting.

Three thousand eight hundred and fourteen avenue trees were distributed to various District Boards and Municipalities. To encourage fruit growing and to solve the problems connected with marketing of fruits, a Fruit Grower's Association was formed in May 1933.

Thirty thousand one hundred and thirteen plants, bulbs, trees, 464 lbs. and 2,200 packets of seeds were sold to the public.

In the Horticultural Farm, most of the European and Indian vegetables were grown for trial and production. New varieties of maize such as sugar corn, and Black Mexican, and three varieties of Pop corn were successfully introduced as also 13 varieties of Tomato. Rhodes grass was cultivated on a large scale for commercial purposes in 22 acres and the yield of three hundred tons of green grass valued at

Rs. 6,302 was sold to the Military Department and the public.

The income and expenditure of the Horticultural Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 11,029 and Rs. 8,582-8-9 respectively.

**Scientific Work.**

**31.** Numerous plants of Botanical and Horticultural interest were introduced, the chief among them being five varieties of Nympheas, 18 varieties of Dracænas, six varieties of ornamental trees, and double gerbera.

Three hundred and seventy-eight lbs. of seeds were collected for sale and for supply to the Botanical and Horticultural Institutions. The spraying staff of this Department treated 17,287 plants for various insect and fungus diseases. All the incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated.

One hundred and six tons of compost were made at the various gardens with the help of garden refuse and applied to the Garden plants with good results.

**Horticultural School.**

**32.** The Horticultural School was closed in January 1933 as a measure of retrenchment. All the six students in the last batch were successful in the Final Diploma Examination.

**Wasteland Plantation.**

**33.** There are 2,677 economic trees growing satisfactorily in the Tumkur wasteland plantation. Large quantity of Prosopis juliflora seeds were collected and distributed to the Forest Department. There are 11,687 plants in the Nursery for distribution to the public.

**Horticultural Shows**

**34.** The half-yearly Summer and Winter Horticultural Shows were held by the Mysore Horticultural Society in August and February. The exhibits in all classes in Foliage, Parennials, Annual Flowers, Cut Flowers, Table Decorations, Fruits and Vegetables were well represented. The annual Garden Competition was held on the 3rd August 1932. Great improvements were noticed in the lay-out and up-keep of the gardens.

**Other Gardens and Parks.**

**35.** Gardens and Parks under the management of the Department were maintained in good condition and several improvements were effected.

**Finance.**

**36.** The total expenditure of the Gardens Department was Rs. 1,64,722-5-1 against Rs. 1,75,240-11-6 in the previous year.

### (viii) Hill Stations.

**37.** The number of visitors to Nandi Hill Station was 898 against 947 in the previous year of whom 709 were from within the State and 189 from outside. The slight decline in the number of visitors was due to the outbreak of small-pox at Nandi village in the beginning of the season. Two dispensaries, a Police Out-post and a Sub-Post Office were opened during the season and all the leading Dailies and Magazines were subscribed for. The European and Indian Hotels were kept open throughout the year. All the buildings and walks were maintained in good condition. Five hundred and sixty-nine ornamental shrubs, creepers, economic and fruit plants such as Eucalyptus, Kenyà Coffee, Loquat, Roses and Apples were planted.

**38.** The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,993-7-5 and Rs. 9,121-9-6 respectively.

### (ix) Government Museum.

**39.** The number of persons who visited the museum during the year was 275,739 against 267,757 in the previous year. As the bulk of the grant sanctioned for purchasing specimens has been utilized for mounting a large lion and a pair of cat-bears and in purchasing new show-cases and frames, it was not possible to augment the collection of exhibits largely. As a Botanical Museum was opened in the Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore, 39 collapsible botanical models, 91 carpological specimens and 25 plant pictures were transferred to the Lal-Bagh.

**40.** The additions to the Library during the year consisted of 32 reports and publications of certain Government Departments and the Museum.

**41.** The grant for the maintenance of the museum during the year was Rs. 4,790 and the expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 4,704-10-0.

### (x) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

**42.** On 31st March 1933, there were 117 Printing Presses in the State excluding the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 111 in the

previous year. Of these, 53 were in the Bangalore District, 9 in Kolar District, 10 in Tumkur District, 23 in Mysore District, 5 in Hassan District, 7 in Shimoga District, 4 in Kadur District and 6 in Chitaldrug District.

**43.** Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette published by the Government and the Police Gazette which is published by the Police Department, there were 10 newspapers and 51 periodicals. Of the 10 newspapers, one was in Urdu, one in English and the rest in Kannada. Of the 51 periodicals, three were both in English and Kannada, 18 in English and the rest in Kannada. Of these, 1 was published yearly, 4 were published quarterly and 4 weekly and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal, one dealt with health, one with medicine, 11 with scientific topics 5 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance, economics, etc.

### (xi) Libraries.

**44.** The number of volumes in the Education Library attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction on 30th June 1933 was 4,149 and the number in the Office Library was 1,271 against 4,003 and 1,237 respectively in the previous year. One hundred and forty-six volumes were added during the year to the Education Library as against 46 in the previous year. The accessions to the Office Library were 34 against 23 in the year 1931-32.

*The Educational Library.*

The number of books lent out of these Libraries during the year under report was 950 against 300 in the previous year.

The Department continued to subscribe for the following educational journals and arranged for their circulation among the District Educational Officers so that they might be acquainted with educational activities abroad :—

1. The Times Educational Supplement (London).
2. The Progress of Education (Bombay).
3. The Educational Review (Madras).

**45.** The two aided Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of

*Aided Public Libraries.*

Committees. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these Libraries :—

| No. | Particulars | Bangalore | | Mysore | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
| 1 | Number of members ... | 1,169 | 880 | 148 | 132 |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| 2 | Amount of subscription ... | 8,178 14 4 | 7,877 4 1 | 1,712 0 0 | 1,644 14 0 |
| 3 | Total income ... ... | 17,421 9 2 | 18,011 2 8 | 5,178 12 5 | 5,135 13 9 |
| 4 | Expenditure ... ... | 15,348 13 0 | 14,622 14 10 | 4,929 6 8 | 4,749 2 6 |
| 5 | Balance ... ... | 2,072 12 2 | 3,388 3 10 | 249 5 9 | 386 11 3 |
| | | No. | No. | No | No. |
| 6 | Total number of books ... | 18,404 | 18,802 | 9,384 | 9,464 |
| 7 | Accessions ... ... | 1,207 | 645 | 168 | 166 |
| 8 | Number of books issued ... | 27,746 | 24,701 | 36,904 | 34,593 |
| 9 | Periodicals subscribed for— | | | | |
| | (a) Indians ... ... | 74 | 82 | 27 | 30 |
| | (b) Foreign ... ... | 64 | 58 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | Number of Visitors ... | 88,261 | 91,175 | 139,416 | 138,904 |

There was a fall in the membership of the Vernacular Home Circulating Section for ladies attached to the Public Library, Bangalore, which stood at 87 at the close of the year under report, the net decrease over the previous year's figure being 31.

For the convenience of the members and the public, arrangements have been made in the Public Library, Bangalore, to exhibit all new books on a special shelf for a period of 5 days with a view to afford readers an opportunity to examine every new book added to the Library. As an experimental measure, it was decided by the Committee to open a Branch of the Library in the Fort area in the first instance exclusively for the use of women and children and steps are being taken to give effect thereto.

**Rural and Urban Libraries.**

**46.** The number of Libraries working under the control of the Education Department and the Grant-in-aid of which are being countersigned by the Department is 23, of which 21 stocked English and Kannada books, 8 English, Kannada and Urdu books, 10 English and Sanskrit books, 7 English and Telugu books, 4 English and Tamil books, 2 English and Hindi books, 1 English and Mahratti book and 1 Kannada book alone, while the Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore stocked books in all the above languages.

### (xii) Stores Purchase Committee.

**47.** The Committee was presided over by *Rajakarayaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao, First Member of Council, from 1st July to 6th November 1932 and from 16th January to 19th April 1933 and by S. P. Rajagopalachari, Second Member of Council, during the rest of the year. Messrs. B. K. Garudachar and K. S. Aiyar were renominated as non-official members of the Committee for a further period of one year.

**Constitution, meetings, etc.**

The Committee met four times during the year. In addition to disposal of tenders, the Committee considered the question of revising the procedure for purchase of railway stores and certain suggestions put forward by the Trade Commissioner for Mysore regarding purchases of stores in foreign countries and they were of opinion that the present procedure may continue. The question of securing better freight rates on materials imported from America is being examined.

**48.** The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 204 of the value of £142,654 or Rs. 19,02,080 against 175 of the value £84,034 or Rs. 11,20,452 during 1931-32. The largest purchasers were the Electrical, Railway and Industries and Commerce Departments, the total value of purchases in their cases amounting to £88,945, £31,296 and £7,882 respectively.

**Foreign purchases.**

**49.** The total number of orders placed in India was 387 of the value of Rs. 10,18,341 against 221 of the value of Rs. 10,53,865 in the year 1931-32. The total value of stores purchased in this country as well as abroad amounted to Rs. 29,20,421 against Rs. 21,74,317 during 1931-32. Of the foreign purchases, the value of stores obtained by the Trade Commissioner amounted to £80,465-19-9.

**Local purchases.**

**50.** The total amount paid to Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton on account of the work done by them was Rs. 25,246 of which a sum of Rs. 5,191 represents the inspection charges directly debitable to the respective indents. Their net charges on account of their office expenses, etc., including the retainer fee of £300 amounted to Rs. 20,905. This works out to an incidence of 4·80 per cent against 7·7 per cent during 1931-32.

**Expenditure.**

The expenditure on account of salaries, establishment and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee was Rs. 16,861-1-3. On the total value of the orders placed by them, this gives an incidence of 0·57 per cent against 0·65 per cent for the previous year.

The incidence of cost on the Stores Purchase Committee, Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton and the fixed annual contribution of £300 towards the expenditure of the Trade Commissioner's Office was 1·40 per cent as against 1·65 per cent during 1931-32. During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,862 was realised by the sale of tender forms.

General.

**51**. By the adoption of a flat rate of harbour dues in respect of stores other than railway materials, the committee have secured a saving of about Rs. 2,600 which would have been payable under the old arrangement.

During the year, Government sanctioned the addition of a Testing Branch to the Industrial Laboratory as an auxiliary of the Stores Purchase Committee. A scale of fees to be levied for tests has also been prescribed. The services of this Testing Laboratory will also be available to all Government Departments, who may have problems requiring investigation, or material requiring to be tested.

The number of firms brought on the approved list during the year was 67 against 82 in the preceding year.

## (xiii) Central Recruitment Board.

Constitution.

**52**. The First Member of Council continued to be the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board. The number of members on the Board was twelve, consisting of five official and seven non-official members.

Meetings.

**53**. The Board met twice during the year, the average number of members who attended being 9·5. Two meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Central Recruitment Board appointed by Government for advising the Board on questions relating to exemptions from the rules of recruitment were also held during the year.

Vacancies and appointments.

**54**. The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board during the year was 1,443, of which 303 were general vacancies open to all classes, 1,093 special vacanies reserved for candidates of backward communities, 19 vacancies in the Mysore University and

28 re-advertised special vacancies in the Education Department open to all classes.

Reports of appointments made were received in respect of 1,163 vacancies. The particulars of appointments made in these vacancies are given below :—

| | Vacancies in Mysore University (open to all classes) | Re-advertised vacancies open to all classes | General | Special | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins .. ... | 9 | 10 | 215 | 5 | 239 |
| Non-Brahmins ... | 5 | 8 | 9 | 902 | 924 |
| Total ... | 14 | 18 | 224 | 907 | 1,163 |

Of the remaining vacancies, 114 were cancelled, 16 ceased for various reasons and 28 were re-advertised. At the end of the year, reports of appointments made in respect of 82 vacancies were due, and 40 vacancies were under correspondence.

The number of applications received during the year for the several advertised vacancies was 57,699 as against 28,000 during the previous year. Of these, 9,300 applications were detained either in pursuance of the orders of Government not to fill up the vacancies in the year or because some thrown-out officials bad been absorbed in the advertised vacancies or the applicants were found to be unqualified and 21,600 applications were pending disposal at the end of the year. The remaining 26,494 applications were forwarded to the several appointing officers.

During the year under report, 40 candidates in all were granted exemption from the operation of the rules of recruitment.

BANGALORE,
*Dated 16th December 1933.*

R. RANGA RAO,
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

# STATISTICAL RETURNS

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## FOR

## STATISTICAL RETURNS.

# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

## APPENDIX I

### Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Name of Officer | Appointment | Period | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From | To | |
| 1. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. | Dewan of Mysore... | 1-5-26 | ... | 1. Was on Special Duty at Simla from 15th September 1932 to 27th September 1932. 2. Was on Special Duty in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference in London from 6th November 1932 to 15th January 1933. 3. Was absent from the State on a visit to Delhi from 25th January 1933 to 4th February 1933. 4. On Special Duty in connection with the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London from 20th April 1933. |
| 2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A. | First Member of Council. | 12-6-28 | ... | 1. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 15th September 1932 to 27th September 1932. 2. Was offg. Dewan from 6th November 1932 to 15th January 1933. 3. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 25th Jan. 1933 to 4th February 1933. 4. Offg. Dewan from 20th April 1933. |
| 3. Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, B.A. | Second Member of Council. | 1-9-30 | ... | 1. Was Offg. First Member of Council from 6th November 1932 to 15th January 1933. 2. Offg. First Member of Council from 20th April 1933. |
| 4. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L. | Offg. 2nd Member of Council. | 6-11-32<br>20-4-33 | 15-1-33 | ...... |
| 5. Rajadharmapravina late C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L. | Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore. | 2-8-27 | 12-11-32 | .. ... |
| 6. Rajadharmapravina P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L. | Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 20-6-31 | 14-11-32 | ...... |
| | Offg. Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore. | 15 11-32 | ... | ...... |
| 7. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L. | Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 14-8-31 | ... | ...... |
| 8. Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L. | Offg. Judge, High Court of Mysore. | 16-11-32 | ... | ...... |

## APPENDIX II.

### List of Laws passed during the year 1932-33.

| Sl. No. | Description | Whether adopted from British Indian Act | Date of Introduction |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I of 1932.—The Mysore Irrigation Regulation. | No | Date of notification. |
| 2 | II of 1932.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation 1926. | No | 15th July 1932. |
| 3 | III of 1932.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928. | No | Do |
| 4 | IV of 1932.—A Regulation to further amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900. | No | 22nd December 1932 |
| 5 | V of 1932.—Sale of Goods Regulation ... | Yes | 1st March 1933. |
| 6 | VI of 1932.—The Indian Contract Act (Amendment) Regulation. | Yes | Do |
| 7 | VII of 1932.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894. | Yes | 31st December 1932. |
| 8 | VIII of 1932.—The Mysore Amusements Tax Regulation | Yes | Same as 1. |
| 9 | IX of 1932.—The Betting Tax Regulation ... | Yes | Do |
| 10 | I of 1933.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911. | Yes | 1st January 1933. |
| 11 | II of 1933.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904. | No | 3rd January 1933. |
| 12 | III of 1933.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation. | No | 1st July 1933. |
| 13 | IV of 1933.—Workmen's Breach of Contract (Repealing) Regulation. | Yes | 1st October 1933. |
| 14 | V of 1933.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation, 1930. | No | 27th June 1933. |
| 15 | VI of 1933.—The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Regulation. | Yes | 28th June 1933. |
| 16 | VII of 1933.—The Mysore City Municipalities Regulation. | No | 1st August 1933. |
| 17 | VIII of 1933.—The Mysore Town Municipalities Regulation. | No | Do |
| 18 | IX of 1933.—The Mysore Minor Municipalities Regulation. | No | Do |
| 19 | X of 1933.—The Hindu Law Women's Rights Regulation. | No | 1st January 1934. |

## APPENDIX III.

**Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1932-33.**

| Arm of service | Number of fighting officers and men | | | | | | Details of forces at the end of the current year | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces, etc., including followers | Arms | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of the last year | Recruited during the current year | Casualties | | | At the end of the current year | Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries | Number of guns | Number of men | | | | | | |
| | | | Died | Invalided | Discharged, etc., including transfer | | | | European commissioned officers | Indian commissioned officers | Non-commissioned officers | Fighting men | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Cavalry— | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| Mysore Lancers ... | 455 | 55 | 2 | 20 | 23 | 465 | 1 | ... | ... | 22 | 74 | 369 | 4,14,294 | M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords. | |
| Mysore Horse ... | 130 | 1 | ... | 3 | 25 | 103 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 16 | 80 | 86,748 | M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords. | |
| Sappers ... ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Artillery ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Infantry ... ... | 731 | 120 | 6 | 86 | 31 | 728 | 3 | ... | ... | 30+14 cadets. | 116 | 566 | 2,19,976 | M. H. S. B. rifles ·456 Bore E. Y. rifles & M. L. E. H. V. rifles. | |
| Mysore Transport Corps ... | 14 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 5 | 18,058 | Nil | |
| Total ... | 1,330 | 176 | 8 | 109 | 79 | 1,310 | 5 | ... | ... | 74 | 216 | 1,020 | 7,39,076 | | |

# APPENDIX IV.

## Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1932-33.

| Description of office | Number | Pay of grade | Total cost | Punishment | | | Reward | | Education | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dis-missed | Fined departmentlly, degraded, or suspended | Punished judicially | By pro-motion | By money | Number able to read and write | Number under instruction | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | Rs. 18,13,057—5—4 | 2 officers and 56 men. | 94 officers and 1,715 men. | Two | Nil | 752 | 4,635 | Nil | |
| Inspector-General of Police ... | 1 | Rs. 1,700 | | | | | | | | | |
| District Superintendents of Police... | 13 | 12 on Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 and 1 on Rs. 500—50—600 | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendents of Police | 7 | 5 on Rs. 200- 10 —250 and 2 on Rs. 150—25/2 250. | | | | | | | | | |
| Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police. | 3 | 2 on Rs. 80, 1 on Rs. 200 | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspectors of Police ... .. | 96 | Rs. 100, 125 and 150. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Inspectors of Police ... | 174 | Rs. 50, 60, 70 and 80. | | | | | | | | | |
| Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police. | 10 | Rs. 35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamadars ... ... | 59 | Rs. 32 and 35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Traffic Head Constables ... | 3 | Rs. 50—5—80 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sergeants or Daffedars ... ... | 547 | Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27 and 30. | | | | | | | | | |
| Subadars Majors ... ... | 2 | Rs. 40--2½/2—50 | | | | | | | | | |
| Subadars ... ... | 8 | Rs. 30—1—35 | | | | | | | | | |
| Havildars ... ... | 20 | Rs. 22—1—25 | | | | | | | | | |
| Naiks ... ... | 22 | Rs. 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Constables ... ... | 5,477 | Rs. 15, 16 and 17 | | | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX V.

### Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| State | Number of offences | | Number of accused arrested | | Number of accused sent for trial | | Number of accused convicted | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged | | Percentage of convictions to total number arrested | | Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mysore ... | 14,228 | 17,985 | 14,874 | 18,647 | 10,265 | 13,707 | 6,903 | 10,338 | 3,003 | 3,026 | 48·51 | 55·4 | 67·24 | 75·4 | |

## APPENDIX VI.

### Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| State | Amount stolen | | Amount recovered | | Percentage of recoveries to property stolen | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a p. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Mysore ... .. | 2,40,189 13 9 | 2,51,487 8 5 | 98,137 8 2 | 97,961 8 5 | 40·8 | 38·9 | |

## APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences: Balance from past year | Committed during the present | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120 B ... | Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... ... | Offences relating to stamps ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... .. | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | 469 A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226... | Other offences against public justice ... | 44 | 56 | 100 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | 116 | 98 | 214 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171.. ... | Personating public servant or soldier ... | ... | 8 | 3 |
| | | Total ... | 165 | 173 | 338 |
| | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396... ... | Murder ... ... | 50 | 83 | 133 |
| 12 | 307 ... ... | Attempts at murder ... ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... ... | Culpable homicide... ... ... | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | 377 ... ... | Unnatural offences ... ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | 6 | 14 | 20 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309... ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... | 12 | 38 | 50 |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt ... ... | 61 | 90 | 151 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 328 ... ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt .. ... | 129 | 199 | 328 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... | 36 | 56 | 92 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 22(a) | 353 to 332 ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty. | 82 | 118 | 200 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine | 23 | 41 | 64 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... ... | 23 | 43 | 66 |
| | | Total ... | 438 | 722 | 1160 |

## VII.

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1932-33.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the past year | Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment — Simple | Imprisonment — Rigorous | Imprisonment and fine — Simple | Imprisonment and fine — Rigorous | Fine only | Whipping | Released under 502 Cr. P. C. | Total | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16A | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 42 | 58 | 83 | 34 | 1 | 17 | ... | ... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 21 | ... |
| 67 | 93 | 2,099 | 217 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 41 | 147 | ... | 2 | 217 | 502 | .. |
| 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 118 | 164 | 2,201 | 259 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 41 | 160 | 1 | 4 | 259 | 527 | ... |
| 97 | 85 | 204 | 58 | ... | 46 | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 58 | 69 | ... |
| 11 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... |
| 21 | 11 | 49 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| 7 | 5 | 9 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 85 | 41 | 36 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 14 | 22 | 6 | ... |
| 80 | 93 | 274 | 32 | 1 | 8 | ... | 3 | 19 | 1 | ... | 32 | 97 | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 273 | 220 | 615 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 31 | ... | ... | 41 | 191 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | 45 | 111 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 44 | ... |
| 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | ... |
| 65 | 103 | 301 | 72 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 24 | ... | ... | 72 | 68 | ... |
| 80 | 41 | 77 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 10 | 44 | ... |
| 36 | 38 | 58 | 19 | 2 | 7 | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 19 | 16 | ... |
| 796 | 714 | 1,775 | 277 | 15 | 96 | 13 | 37 | 100 | 1 | 15 | 277 | 557 | ... |

## APPENDIX

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of: Under one month | Terms of: From 1 to 2 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | *Sections of Indian Penal Code.* | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... | Abetment of cognizable offence ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120 B ... | Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | *Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.* | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to coin ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to stamps ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 469A and 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 212 to 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 224, 225, 225B and 226 | Other offences against public justice ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 148 to 153, 157, 158, 159... | Rioting or unlawful assembly ... | 8 | 21 | 30 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 .. ... | Personating public servant or soldier .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 8 | 23 | 32 |
| | *Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.* | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303, 396 ... | Murder ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 12 | 307 .. ... | Attempts at murder ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 304, 308 ... .. | Culpable homicide ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 14 | 376 ... ... | Rape by a person other than the husband | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | .. |
| 15 | 377 .. .. | Unnatural offences ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... ... | Attempt at and abetment of suicide ... | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 18 | 329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335 | Grievous hurt ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | 328 ... .. | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 327, 330, 332, 324 ... | Hurt ... ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| | | Attempt | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22(a) | 332 to 332 ... ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| 23 | 353,354 356, 357 ... | Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 304A, 338 .. ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... ... ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 7 | 31 | 17 |

**VII**—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1932-33.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Withdrawn | Compounded | Released by Police | Released by Magistrates | Transferred |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 28 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1,146 | 155 | ... | 76 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1,181 | 155 | ... | 76 | ... | ... |
| ... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 21 | ... | 54 | 5 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | .. | 33 | ... | .. | 1 | 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 3 | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | .. | 4 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | ... | 24 | 4 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 1 | 162 | 11 | 5 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 5 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 17 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 22 | ... | 664 | 12 | 187 | 62 | 9 | ... |

**APPENDIX**

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of offences: Balance from past year | Committed during the present year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399, and 402 | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, and 398 | Robbery ... .. ... ... | 36 | 62 | 98 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 41 | 44 | 85 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 428, and 429 . . ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. | 25 | 39 | 64 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454 and 455, 457 to 460 | Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 956 | 1,597 | 2,553 |
| | | Attempt .. | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| 30 | 311, 400 and 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,068 | 1,773 | 2,841 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | 69 | 67 | 136 |
| 32 | 336 and 337 ... ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | 12 | 42 | 54 |
| | | Total ... | 81 | 109 | 190 |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against property.* | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... .. | Theft of cattle ... ... ... | 193 | 384 | 577 |
| | | Attempt ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | | Theft ordinary ... ... ... | 966 | 2,333 | 3,299 |
| | | Attempt ... | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 34 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... | 155 | 369 | 524 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... | 15 | 27 | 42 |
| 36 | 419, 420 ... ... | Cheating ... ... ... ... | 43 | 117 | 160 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | 447, 448, 455, 456 ... | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 114 | 121 | 235 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 38 | 461, and 42 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles .. ... | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,501 | 3,368 | 4,869 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 3,253 | 6,145 | 9,398 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | |
| 39 | 225 to 297 ... ... | Offences against religion ... ... | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... ... ... | 8 | 27 | 35 |
| 41 | ... ... | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation | 66 | 201 | 267 |
| 42 | ... ... | * Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 274 | 7,993 | 8,267 |
| | | Total ... | 356 | 8,231 | 8,587 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 3,609 | 14,376 | 17,985 |

VII—*contd.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1932-33.**

| Number of cases disposed of during the past year | Number of cases disposed of during the present year | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted | Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment — Simple | Imprisonment — Rigorous | Imprisonment and fine — Simple | Imprisonment and fine — Rigorous | Fine only | Whipping | Released under 562 Cr. P. C. | Total | Number of persons acquitted or discharged | Number of persons confined being insane |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16a | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 8 | 10 | 68 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 5 | ... |
| 56 | 66 | 115 | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 56 | ... |
| 55 | 48 | 66 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 28 | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | 44 | 53 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | 8 | 20 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,365 | 1,460 | 1,253 | 438 | 9 | 312 | 4 | 56 | 17 | 2 | 38 | 438 | 308 | ... |
| 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,538 | 1,680 | 1,560 | 483 | 9 | 343 | 4 | 59 | 24 | 2 | 42 | 483 | 418 | ... |
| 105 | 88 | 291 | 30 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 12 | 30 | 97 | ... |
| 67 | 33 | 60 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 2 | ... | 18 | 7 | ... |
| 172 | 121 | 351 | 48 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | 22 | 2 | 12 | 48 | 104 | ... |
| 409 | 375 | 469 | 143 | 4 | 91 | 2 | 9 | 18 | ... | 19 | 143 | 155 | ... |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 2,024 | 2,221 | 1,809 | 739 | 52 | 293 | 123 | 33 | 112 | 6 | 120 | 739 | 479 | ... |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| 221 | 289 | 326 | 135 | 7 | 78 | 9 | 18 | 12 | ... | 11 | 135 | 56 | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 29 | 39 | 17 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | 4 | 17 | 12 | ... |
| 51 | 107 | 92 | 33 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 33 | 20 | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 201 | 159 | 428 | 88 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 79 | ... | 5 | 428 | 156 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 11 | 16 | 80 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,956 | 3,206 | 3,201 | 1,162 | 71 | 495 | 135 | 66 | 229 | 6 | 160 | 1,162 | 886 | ... |
| 5,580 | 5,835 | 9,088 | 2,229 | 109 | 971 | 158 | 211 | 535 | 12 | 233 | 2,229 | 2,492 | ... |
| 12 | 10 | 30 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 21 | 21 | 33 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 8 | 11 | ... |
| 194 | 216 | 184 | 164 | 41 | 118 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 164 | 5 | ... |
| 5,812 | 7,678 | 9,312 | 7,936 | 10 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 7,862 | ... | 18 | 7,936 | 516 | ... |
| 6,039 | 7,925 | 9,559 | 8,109 | 51 | 163 | 1 | 1 | 7,874 | ... | 19 | 8,109 | 534 | ... |
| 11,619 | 13,760 | 18,647 | 10,338 | 160 | 1,134 | 159 | 212 | 8,409 | 12 | 252 | 10,338 | 3,026 | ... |

**Appendix**

**Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed**

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number of persons died during or before trial | Terms of: Under one month | From 1 to 2 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | *Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.* | | | |
| 25 | 395, 397, 398, 399 and 402 | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, and 398 | Robbery ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 428 and 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449, 452, 454 455 and 457 to 460, | Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 2 | 59 | 40 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | 311, 400 and 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 3 | 59 | 40 |
| | | *Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.* | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | ... | 3 | .. |
| 32 | 336 and 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| | | *Class V—Minor Offences against Property.* | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... ... | Theft of cattle ... ... | ... | 55 | 10 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | Theft ordinary ... ... | 2 | 237 | 49 |
| | | Attempt ... | .. | 3 | ... |
| 34 | 406 to 409 ... ... | Criminal breach of trust ... ... | 1 | 25 | 20 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 35 | 411 to 414 ... ... | Receiving stolen property ... ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| 36 | 419 and 420... ... | Cheating ... ... ... | ... | 15 | 5 |
| | | Attempt ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 37 | 447, 448, 455 and 456 .. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking. | ... | 3 | 1 |
| | | Attempt ... | . | ... | ... |
| 38 | 461 and 462 ... ... | Breaking closed receptacles ... ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | Attempt .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total .. | 3 | 341 | 87 |
| | | Total of classes I to V ... | 16 | 465 | 176 |
| | | *Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.* | | | |
| 39 | 225 to 297 ... .. | Offences against religion ... ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | ...... | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation | . | 78 | 10 |
| *42 | ...... | * Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 1 | 12 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 91 | 10 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 17 | 556 | 186 |

**VII**—*concld.*

**of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1932-33.**

| imprisonment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 2 to 3 months | From 3 to 6 months | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years | From 2 to 3 years | From 3 to 5 years | Above 5 years | Transportation | Capital punishment | Awaiting trial | Withdrawn | Compounded | Released by Police | Released by Magistrates | Transferred |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 28 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | 135 | 35 | 70 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 328 | ... | 15 | 162 | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 34 | 146 | 39 | 85 | 7 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 446 | 1 | 19 | 190 | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 | ... | 73 | 7 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 3 | 13 | 2 | ... | .. |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 101 | 3 | 86 | 9 | .. | ... |
| 12 | 17 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 1 | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | 126 | 20 | 21 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 495 | 3 | ... | 91 | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | 44 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 | ... | 37 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 78 | 194 | 37 | 27 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 972 | 5 | 49 | 122 | ... | 2 |
| 133 | 390 | 94 | 126 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 22 | ... | 3,364 | 176 | 341 | 459 | 9 | 2 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 48 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 14 | 24 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 789 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 62 | 30 | 13 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 836 | 70 | ... | 7 | .. | ... |
| 143 | 452 | 124 | 139 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 22 | ... | 4,200 | 246 | 343 | 466 | 9 | 2 |

## APPENDIX No. VIII—(Criminal).

### Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Names of Courts | Number of offences reported during | | Number of persons dealt with | | | | | | | | Persons disposed of | | | | | Person remaining at the end of the year | Dealt with under Section 562 Cr. P. C. | Struck off under C. L. No. 144 | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brought to trial | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year | Present year | Remaining at the end of last year | Arrested by Police | Upon warrant | On summons | Voluntary | Arrested in the presence of Magistrate | Past year | Present year | Discharged without trial | Acquitted | Convicted | Committed or referred | Died, escaped or transferred | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Courts of Sessions ... | 103 | 140 | 9 | 219 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 229 | ... | 81 | 105 | ... | ... | 43 | ... | ... | |
| Courts of District Magistrates. | 31 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... | 121 | 52 | 16 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 14 | 2 | ... | |
| Courts of other Magistrates. | 23,685 | 27,070 | 11,112 | 4,817 | 2,619 | 26,575 | 1,107 | ... | 43,009 | 46,230 | 7,334 | 11,392 | 14,836 | 228 | 132 | 10,408 | 305 | 1,600 | |
| Total ... | 23,819 | 27,236 | 11,134 | 5,040 | 2,621 | 26,609 | 1,107 | ... | 43,308 | 46,511 | 7,350 | 11,483 | 14,951 | 228 | 132 | 10,408 | 307 | 1,600 | |

## APPENDIX IX—(Criminal).

### Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Tribunals | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications rejected | | Sentence | | | | | |
| | | | Confirmed | | Modified | | Reversed | |
| | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| High Court of Mysore ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 37 | 28 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 11 |
| Courts of Sessions ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 291 | 232 | 138 | 97 | 123 | 60 |
| Courts of District and other Magistrates ... ... | 26 | 22 | 153 | 111 | 26 | 22 | 93 | 61 |
| Total ... | 30 | 26 | 481 | 371 | 174 | 125 | 231 | 132 |

| Tribunals | Number of persons and cases | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Proceedings quashed | | Referred | | Further enquiry or new trial ordered | | Pending | | Remarks |
| | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons | Cases | |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| High Court of Mysore ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 43 | |
| Courts of Sessions ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 3 | 193 | 74 | |
| Courts of District and other Magistrates. | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 70 | 27 | |
| Total ... | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | 28 | 11 | 323 | 144 | |

## APPENDIX No. X—(Civil).

**Statement showing the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.**

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed or received by transfer | | Refiled and remanded | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... | 14,976 | 16,591 | 32,605 | 34,448 | 1,123 | 1,115 | 48,704 | 52,154 | 32,002 | 35,243 | 16,702 | 16,911 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts including Additional Sub-Courts. | 2,910 | 3,228 | 9,205 | 9,253 | 246 | 252 | 12,361 | 12,733 | 9,131 | 9,651 | 3,230 | 3,082 |
| District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court, Bangalore. | 198 | 237 | 111 | 82 | 3 | 2 | 312 | 321 | 74 | 90 | 238 | 231 |
| Total ... | 18,084 | 20,056 | 41,921 | 43,783 | 1,372 | 1,369 | 61,377 | 65,208 | 41,207 | 44,984 | 20,170 | 20,224 |

## Appendix No. X—(Civil)—*concld.*

| Tribunals | Suits filed during the present year | | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value | Suits regarding landed property | Suits regarding money transactions | Suits for other rights | Number of suits under Rs. 100 | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500 | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000 | Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money | *Ex-parte* | Admitted and compromised | Struck off the file | Otherwise disposed of | Value | Average duration |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Days |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... | 61,25,724 14 11 | 2,071 | 31,436 | 941 | 19,922 | 11,516 | 1,754 | 770 | ... | 486 | 18,223 | 8,821 | 435 | 7,764 | 64,92,964 5 1 | 186·6 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts including Additional Sub-Courts. | 20,68,164 5 0 | 13 | 9,195 | 45 | 5,916 | 3,079 | 2 | 181 | 73 | 3 | 5,077 | 2,206 | 157 | 2,211 | 18,11,451 12 10 | 125·3 |
| District Judges' Courts including Additional District Court, Bangalore. | 11,18,723 15 6 | 5 | 39 | 38 | ... | 6 | 4 | 9 | 57 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 68 | 15,38,198 8 6 | 930·7 |
| Total ... | 98,07,613 8 5 | 2,089 | 40,670 | 1,024 | 25,838 | 14,601 | 1,760 | 960 | 130 | 494 | 23,304 | 11,041 | 596 | 10,043 | 98,42,614 10 5 | 174·9 |

*Note.*—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 12 is due to cases transferred out of those shown in the latter column.

## APPENDIX No. XI.

### Statement showing the results of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Tribunal | Opening balance | | | Applications brought to register | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... ... | 24,619 | 26,921 | 10,431,096 0 11 | 36,158 | 38,224 | 86,16,659 9 11 | 60,777 | 65,145 | 1,90,47,755 10 10 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts including Small Cause Court, Bangalore, and Additional Subordinate Judges' Courts. | 5,210 | 5,679 | 17,69,217 3 9 | 9,935 | 10,496 | 26,67,931 2 3 | 15,145 | 16,175 | 44,37,148 6 0 |
| District Judges' Courts including Additional District Judge's Court, Bangalore ... | 210 | 217 | 13,22,182 5 11 | 143 | 162 | 10,72,533 7 0 | 353 | 379 | 23,94,715 12 11 |
| Total ... | 30,039 | 32,817 | 1,35,22,495 10 7 | 46,236 | 48,882 | 1,23,57,124 3 2 | 76,275 | 81,699 | 2,58,79,619 13 9 |

| Tribunal | Disposed of | | | Closing balance | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Past year | Present year | Value for present year | Below six months | Below 12 months | Above 12 months |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Munsiffs' Courts ... ... ... | 33,856 | 35,178 | 89,56,086 15 7 | 26,921 | 29,967 | 1,00,91,688 11 3 | 13,626 | 9,039 | 7,303 |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judges' Courts ... ... ... | 9,466 | 10,595 | 23,72,794 10 5 | 5,679 | 5,580 | 20,64,353 11 7 | 2,968 | 1,543 | 1,069 |
| District Judges' Courts including Additional District Judge's Court, Bangalore ... ... ... | 136 | 150 | 2,76,238 2 5 | 217 | 229 | 21,18,477 10 6 | 54 | 66 | 109 |
| Total ... | 43,458 | 45,923 | 1,16,05,119 12 5 | 32,817 | 35,776 | 1,42,74,500 1 4 | 16,647 | 10,648 | 8,481 |

## APPENDIX No. XII—(Civil).

### Statement showing the number and results of Appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Tribunals | Opening balance | | Filed during | | Total | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Value of appeals filed during | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| High Court— | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Appeals from original decrees ... | 232 | 208 | 58 | 109 | 290 | 317 | 82 | 90 | 208 | 227 | 2,51,951 1 6 | 4,84,976 7 6 |
| Do appellate decrees ... | 337 | 352 | 176 | 244 | 513 | 596 | 162 | 181 | 351 | 415 | 49,161 12 7 | 79,349 11 0 |
| Do original orders ... | 18 | 40 | 55 | 37 | 73 | 77 | 33 | 49 | 40 | 28 | ... | ... |
| Do appellate orders ... | 3 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 590 | 607 | 296 | 392 | 886 | 999 | 280 | 327 | 606 | 672 | 3,01,112 14 1 | 5,64,326 2 6 |
| District Judges' Courts including Additional District Judge's Court— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 895 | 828 | 667 | 696 | 1,562 | 1.524 | 391 | 423 | 1,171 | 1,096 | 2,80,873 0 1 | 2,32,086 1 6 |
| Do orders ... | 184 | 178 | 199 | 229 | 383 | 407 | 173 | 182 | 210 | 225 | ... | ... |
| Subordinate Judges' Courts— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 385 | 834 | 536 | 301 | 921 | 1,135 | 357 | 636 | 564 | 499 | 1,71,673 14 4 | 3,01,257 8 10 |
| Do orders ... | 12 | 94 | 100 | 47 | 112 | 141 | 50 | 86 | 62 | 55 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,060 | 2,541 | 1,798 | 1,665 | 3,864 | 4,206 | 1,251 | 1,659 | 2,613 | 2,547 | 7,03,659 12 6 | 1,097,619 12 10 |

## Appendix XII—(Civil)—*concld.*

| Tribunals | How disposed of | | | | | | | | | | Average duration | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Confirmed | | Reversed | | Amended | | Remanded for trial | | Compromised or otherwise disposed of | | | | |
| | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| **High Court—** | | | | | | | | | | | Days | Days | |
| Appeals from original decrees ... | 45 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 1,174·4 | 907·7 | |
| Do appellate decrees ... | 113 | 120 | 25 | 23 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 50·71 | 527·1 | |
| Do original orders ... | 20 | 29 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 224·4 | 233·8 | |
| Do appellate orders ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 189·0 | 242·7 | |
| Total ... | 180 | 184 | 33 | 33 | 22 | 34 | 8 | 20 | 37 | 56 | 665·8 | 606·5 | |
| **District Judges' Courts including Additional District Judges' Courts—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 191 | 203 | 51 | 71 | 39 | 47 | 19 | 22 | 91 | 85 | 353·4 | 508·2 | |
| Do orders ... | 71 | 88 | 44 | 82 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 41 | 50 | 337·0 | 380·2 | |
| **Subordinate Judges' Courts—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals from decrees ... | 199 | 380 | 50 | 96 | 42 | 66 | 34 | 29 | 32 | 65 | 409·5 | 416·1 | |
| Do orders ... | 34 | 56 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 248·9 | 284·3 | |
| Total ... | 675 | 911 | 185 | 249 | 111 | 155 | 76 | 82 | 204 | 262 | 456·9 | 466·6 | |

## APPENDIX XIII.

**Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1932.**

| Station | Number of prisons | Number of prisoners | | | | Daily average | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year | Total cost of jails and prisons | Average period of accused under trial | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year | Admitted during the year | Total | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Past year | Current year | Past year | Present year | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | | |
| Mysore ... | 1 Central Jail, Bangalore<br>1 District Jail, Mysore<br>6 District Lock-ups<br>1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields<br>46 Taluk Lock-ups | 836 | 6,097 | 6,656 | 6,983 | 854·11 | 836·77 | 880 | 1,27,587-4-0 | 21 days | 6 |

## APPENDIX XIV.

### Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Name of State | Documents presented for registration during 1932-33 | | Nature of documents presented | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sales | | Wills | | Money bonds | | Miscellaneous | |
| | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Mysore | 1,34,561 | 1,23,420 | 54,552 | 52,650 | 67,308 | 58,387 | 892 | 908 | 929 | 847 | 10,885 | 10,286 |

| Name of State | Documents registered | | Value of documents registered | | Documents of which registration has been refused | | Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Present year | Past year | Returned at the request of the parties |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | | | Rs a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | |
| Mysore | 1,34,345 | 1,23,260 | 4,10,91,221-7-11 | 4,05,84,077-2-3 | 131 | 112 | 197 | 214 | 102 |

## APPENDIX XV.

### Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Description | Past year | | | Present year | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | Number of deeds | Value of property | Fees realised | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Mortgages | 52,605 | 1,69,01,764 6 0 | 1,12,176 5 0 | 54,817 | 1,65,16,278 9 3 | 1,11,406 14 0 | |
| Sales | 58,354 | 1,65,74,642 13 3 | 1,17,259 0 0 | 66,931 | 1,82,67,979 13 5 | 1,30,157 11 0 | |
| Wills ... | 908 | 7,42,529 10 6 | 5,063 8 0 | 885 | 7,30,838 10 8 | 4,601 6 0 | |
| Money Bonds. | 721 | 2,30,741 2 10 | 1,187 6 0 | 676 | 1,63,793 11 9 | 1,028 10 0 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 10,672 | 61,31,399 1 8 | 36,104 7 0<br>20,458 12 9 | 11,036 | 54,12,330 10 10 | 33,461 4 0<br>23,748 10 3 | |
| Total ... | 1,23,260 | 4,05,84,077 2 3 | 2,92,249 6 9 | 1,34,345 | 4,10,91,221 7 11 | 3,04,404 7 3 | |
| Total expenditure. | ... | ... | 1,77,453 0 0 | ... | ... | 1,73,034 15 0 | |
| Net profit | .. | ... | 1,14,796 6 9 | ... | ... | 1,31,369 8 3 | |

## APPENDIX XVI.

### Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

### BANGALORE DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on 1st July 1932 | Receipts during | | Total for 1932-33 | Expenditure during | | Closing Balance on 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | 1931-32 | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bangalore City ... | 4,60,384 | 13,58,090 | 13,77,643 | 18,18,431 | 15,94,392 | 12,54,671 | 3,39,021 |
| 1. Channapatna ... | 12,193 | 22,009 | 25,412 | 34,202 | 21,128 | 24,230 | 10,074 |
| 2. Closepet .. | 5,481 | 8,699 | 8,637 | 14,180 | 11,356 | 8,177 | 2,774 |
| 3. Magadi ... | 1,778 | 5,121 | 5,764 | 6,899 | 5,222 | 5,273 | 1,677 |
| 4. Kankanhalli ... | 185 | 9,491 | 6,048 | 9,676 | 8,503 | 5,958 | 1,173 |
| 5. Dodballapur ... | 1,077 | 19,663 | 31,640 | 20.740 | 20,394 | 32,125 | 346 |
| 6. Devanhalli ... | 1,509 | 6,919 | 7,328 | 8,428 | 6,740 | 7,296 | 1,688 |
| 7. Anekal ... | 761 | 6,635 | 6,896 | 7,396 | 6.781 | 7,112 | 615 |
| 8. Vadigenhalli ... | 3,513 | 2.826 | 2,963 | 6,339 | 2.861 | 2,907 | 3,478 |
| 9. Nelamangala ... | 868 | 7,094 | 5,953 | 7,962 | 4,717 | 5,387 | 3,245 |
| 10. Tyamagondlu ... | 490 | 6,007 | 5,916 | 6,497 | 5,446 | 5,971 | 1,051 |
| 11. Sarjapur ... | 5,749 | 1,594 | 3,135 | 7,343 | 1,925 | 2,413 | 5,418 |
| 12. Yelahanka ... | 723 | 4,751 | 3,881 | 5,474 | 3,749 | 4,905 | 1,725 |
| 13. Hoskote ... | 3,060 | 7,706 | 7,518 | 10,766 | 6,660 | 5,281 | 4,106 |
| Total ... | 37,337 | 1,08,515 | 1,20,621 | 1,45,852 | 1,08,482 | 1,18,030 | 37,370 |

### KOLAR DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on 1st July 1932 | Receipts during 1932-33 | Receipts during 1931-32 | Total for 1932-33 | Expenditure during 1932-33 | Expenditure during 1931-32 | Closing Balance on 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kolar ... | 4,660 | 43,718 | 76,161 | 80,821 | 41,992 | 76,868 | 8,953 |
| 2. Bowringpet ... | 3,125 | 49,986 | 26,015 | 29,140 | 48,440 | 26,584 | 2,556 |
| 3. Mulbagal ... | 326 | 6,551 | 8,060 | 8,386 | 6,628 | 6,786 | 1,600 |
| 4. Chintamani ... | 8,714 | 42.200 | 43,084 | 51,803 | 43,716 | 49,152 | 7,651 |
| 5. Sidlaghatta ... | 602 | 6,274 | 5,221 | 5,723 | 6,714 | 5,329 | 394 |
| 6. Chikballapur ... | 8,800 | 65,189 | 38,426 | 42,226 | 78,521 | 35,999 | 6,227 |
| 7. Malur ... | 5 | 6,839 | 10,040 | 10,045 | 7,550 | 9,857 | 188 |
| 8. Srinivaspur ... | 1,875 | 3,918 | 4,270 | 6,145 | 3,668 | 4,628 | 1,717 |
| 9. Goribidnur ... | 4,093 | 22,408 | 6,360 | 10,453 | 21,106 | 5,984 | 4,469 |
| 10. Bagepalli ... | 838 | 1,185 | 1,066 | 1,904 | 963 | 1,874 | 530 |
| 11. Gudibanda ... | 1,892 | 8,590 | 2,071 | 3,963 | 3,033 | 2,673 | 1,290 |
| Total ... | 29,930 | 2,51,858 | 2,20,679 | 2,50,609 | 2,62,331 | 2,20,034 | 30,575 |

## Appendix XVI—*contd.*

## Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

### TUMKUR DISRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts during the Past year 1931-32 | Receipts during the Present year 1932-33 | Total in the current year 1932-33 | Expenditure during the Past year 1931-32 | Expenditure during the Present year 1932-33 | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Tumkur ... | 11,472 | 74,083 | 86,553 | 98,025 | 1,06,718 | 87,788 | 10,237 |
| 2. Tiptur ... | 21,424 | 67,876 | 55,488 | 76,912 | 74,417 | 56,171 | 20,741 |
| 3. Madhugiri ... | 872 | 15,427 | 23,868 | 24,740 | 15,874 | 23,274 | 1,466* |
| 4. Sira ... | 4,015 | 10,143 | 11,722 | 15,737 | 10,791 | 12,897 | 2,860 |
| 5. Chiknayakanhalli ... | 5,893 | 9,512 | 10,336 | 15,729 | 9,450 | 9,265 | 6,464 |
| 6. Gubbi ... | 6,639 | 8,687 | 13,627 | 20,266 | 7,450 | 14,638 | 5,628 |
| 7. Kunigal ... | 426 | 8,586 | 13,903 | 14,329 | 9,729 | 11,858 | 2,471† |
| 8. Koratagere ... | 153 | 2,778 | 3,218 | 3,371 | 2,827 | 3,227 | 144 |
| 9. Pavagada ... | 703 | 4,433 | 4,717 | 5,420 | 5,160 | 4,404 | 1,016 |
| 10. Turuvekere... | 2,089 | 4,848 | 4,772 | 6,861 | 5,611 | 5,432 | 1,429 |
| Total ... | 53,186 | 2,06,873 | 2,28,201 | 2,81,390 | 2,47,987 | 2,28,954 | 52,436 |

### MYSORE DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts during the Past year 1931-32 | Receipts during the Present year 1932-33 | Total in the current year 1932-33 | Expenditure during the Past year 1931-32 | Expenditure during the Present year 1932-33 | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore City ... | 40,188 | 8,18,508 | 8,07,598 | 8,47,786 | 8,66,820 | 8,20,341 | 46,479 |
| 1. Chamarajnagar | 4,155 | 26,513 | 23,922 | 28,077 | 24,946 | 23,734 | 4,343 |
| 2. Hunsur ... | 353 | 12,344 | 12,752 | 13,105 | 15,384 | 12,104 | 1,001 |
| 3. Nanjangud ... | 4,575 | 34,255 | 31,534 | 36,109 | 33,303 | 31,604 | 4,505 |
| 4. Malvalli ... | 458 | 15,658 | 15,686 | 16,144 | 16,623 | 15,295 | 849 |
| 5. Seringapatam | 3,367 | 9,928 | 10,218 | 13,585 | 11,766 | 11,727 | 1,858 |
| 6. Nagamangala | 2,715 | 3,350 | 4,176 | 6,891 | 3,666 | 2,962 | 3,929 |
| 7. Gundlupet ... | 1,882 | 8,024 | 10,810 | 12,692 | 7,775 | 8,807 | 3,885 |
| 8. French-Rocks | 6,313 | 9,920 | 9,192 | 15,505 | 12,027 | 14,651 | 854 |
| 9. Ramasamudra | 1,892 | 2,425 | 2,875 | 4,767 | 2,538 | 2,390 | 2,377 |
| 10. T.-Narsipur.. | 438 | 2,504 | 2,967 | 3,405 | 2,307 | 3,120 | 285 |
| 11. Mugur ... | 93 | 1,234 | 1,735 | 1,828 | 1,407 | 2,205 | —377 |
| 12. Heggaddevankote. | 1,696 | 1,487 | 1,105 | 2,801 | 1,505 | 1,754 | 1,047 |
| 13. Sargur ... | 1,063 | 2,273 | 2,183 | 3,246 | 2,362 | 2,565 | 681 |
| 14. Talkad ... | 375 | 1,918 | 2,298 | 2,673 | 1,923 | 3,665 | —992 |
| 15. Bannur ... | 248 | 2,587 | 3,019 | 3,267 | 2,508 | 3,186 | 81 |
| 16. Melkote ... | 420 | 3,801 | 3,264 | 3,684 | 2,901 | 3,360 | 324 |
| 17. Maddur ... | 1,811 | 3,271 | 3,812 | 5,628 | 3,163 | 3,733 | 1,890 |
| 18. Yedatore ... | 11,157 | 4,249 | 5,524 | 16,681 | 4,855 | 3,889 | 12,792 |
| 19. Saligrama ... | 610 | 4,026 | 4,235 | 4,845 | 4,525 | 4,534 | 311 |
| 20. Krishnarajpete. | 447 | 2,893 | 3,110 | 3,557 | 3,423 | 3,229 | 328 |
| 21. Periyapatna... | 4,407 | 3,153 | 4,411 | 8,818 | 3,286 | 3,960 | 4,858 |
| 22. Mandya ... | 70,88 | 19,203 | 12,894 | 22,482 | 24,321 | 11,795 | 10,687 |
| 23. Yelandur ... | 1,478 | 2,499 | 3,033 | 4,511 | 2,339 | 2,032 | 2,479 |
| 24. Belakavadi ... | 1,213 | 2,090 | 1,967 | 3,180 | 1,557 | 2,606 | 574 |
| 25. Mirle ... | 871 | 1,123 | 1,235 | 2,106 | 1,424 | 1,106 | 1,000 |
| 26. Agara Mamballi. | 2,470 | 2,544 | 2,326 | 4,796 | 899 | 1,966 | 2,830 |
| Total ... | 61,595 | 1,82,763 | 1,82,783 | 2,44,378 | 1,92,733 | 1,81,979 | 62,399 |

* Excludes investment of Rs. 4,205-10-2.

† Excludes investment of Rs. 6,598-1-6.

## Appendix XVI—*contd.*

## Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

### HASSAN DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts during the | | Total in the current year 1932-33 | Expenditure during the | | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year 1931-32 | Present year 1932-33 | | Past year 1931-32 | Present year 1932-33 | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Hassan ... | 6,362 | 61,322 | 78,062 | 84,424 | 72,025 | 77,174 | 7,250 |
| 2. Hole-Narsipur... | 11,154 | 30,963 | 27,663 | 38,817 | 29,605 | 27,569 | 11,246 |
| 3. Arsikere ... | 2,821 | 45,176 | 30,248 | 33,069 | 45,138 | 27,947 | 5,122 |
| 4. Banavar ... | 1,565 | 3,820 | 3,541 | 5,106 | 5,184 | 4,342 | 764 |
| 5. Harnahalli ... | 62 | 1.212 | 1,167 | 1,229 | 1,199 | 1,060 | 169 |
| 6. Channarayapatna. | 704 | 7,523 | 16,351 | 17,055 | 7,306 | 12,314 | 4,741 |
| 7. Sravanabelagola. | 225 | 3,201 | 3,837 | 4,062 | 3,788 | 3,622 | 440 |
| 8. Arkalgud ... | 3,351 | 14,727 | 6,142 | 9,493 | 11,595 | 6,850 | 2,643 |
| 9. Konanur ... | 1,546 | 5,212 | 8,239 | 9,785 | 6,011 | 7,612 | 2,173 |
| 10. Saklespur ... | 4,523 | 6,280 | 22,199 | 26,722 | 5,266 | 22,312 | 4,390 |
| 11. Belur .. | 1,358 | 9,850 | 6,702 | 8,060 | 6,618 | 6,730 | 1,330 |
| 12. Alur ... | 1,053 | 5,511 | 10,467 | 11,520 | 5,705 | 10,213 | 1,307 |
| Total ... | 34,724 | 1,94,797 | 2,14,618 | 2,49,342 | 1,99,390 | 2,07,768 | 41,575 |

### SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts Past year 1931-32 | Receipts Present year 1932-33 | Total in the current year 1932-33 | Expenditure Past year 1931-32 | Expenditure Present year 1932-33 | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Shimoga ... | 3,229 | 1,01,403 | 95,416 | 98,645 | 1,02,116 | 97,507 | 1,138 |
| 2. Bhadravati ... | 7,959 | 9,873 | 8,927 | 16,896 | 7,330 | 9,048 | 7,848 |
| 3. Channagiri ... | 2,468 | 5,219 | 4.384 | 6,852 | 4,701 | 4,008 | 2,844 |
| 4 Honnali ... | 1,316 | 5,245 | 7.166 | 8,482 | 6,576 | 6,506 | 1,976 |
| 5. Nyamati ... | 1,892 | 4,304 | 3,614 | 5,506 | 4,747 | 4,704 | 802 |
| 6. Shikarpur ... | 1,235 | 8,265 | 11,113 | 12,348 | 7,905 | 9,405 | 2,943 |
| 7. Siralkoppa ... | 277 | 2,373 | 4,835 | 5,112 | 3,274 | 4,326 | 786 |
| 8. Sorab ... | 233 | 3,052 | 2,748 | 2,981 | 2,867 | 2,460 | 521 |
| 9. Sagar ... | 3,240 | 26,090 | 27,812 | 31,052 | 32,021 | 23,748 | 7,304 |
| 10. Hosanagar ... | 1,917 | 2,047 | 1,788 | 3,705 | 4,180 | 2,314 | 1,391 |
| 11. Tirthahalli ... | 1,715 | 9,998 | 10,500 | 12,215 | 9,043 | 9,293 | 2,922 |
| 12. Kumsi ... | 1,970 | 2,490 | 2,261 | 4,231 | 2,427 | 2,760 | 1,471 |
| Total ... | 27,451 | 1,80,359 | 1,80,574 | 2,08,025 | 1,87,187 | 1,76,079 | 31,946 |

## Appendix XVI—*concld.*

## Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

### KADUR DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts during the Past year 1931-32 | Receipts during the Present year 1932-33 | Total in current year 1932-33 | Expenditure during the Past year 1931-32 | Expenditure during the Present year 1932-33 | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Chikmagalur ... | 16,978 | 51,260 | 71,896 | 88,874 | 51,486 | 58,701 | 30,173 |
| 2. Tarikere ... | 4,138 | 48,348 | 27,415 | 31,558 | 47,357 | 29,498 | 2,055 |
| 3. Birur ... | 4,712 | 11,792 | 11,134 | 15,846 | 9,404 | 7,618 | 8,228 |
| 4. Kadur ... | 2,038 | 9,095 | 10,560 | 12,598 | 8,816 | 7,833 | 4,765 |
| 5. Koppa ... | 1,381 | 6,400 | 8,625 | 10,006 | 7,478 | 7,344 | 2,662 |
| 6. Mudgere ... | —666 | 7,872 | 8,056 | 7,390 | 6,858 | 5,716 | 1,674 |
| 7. Narasimharajapura | 1,424 | 4,337 | 3,354 | 4,778 | 4,083 | 3,816 | 962 |
| 8 Sringeri ... | 5,049 | 5,214 | 5,299 | 10,348 | 4,146 | 4,175 | 6,173 |
| 9. Ajjampur ... | 351 | 2,608 | 3,010 | 3,361 | 2,572 | 2,927 | 434 |
| Total ... | 36,071 −666= 35,405 | 1,46,926 | 1,49,349 | 1,84,754 | 1,42,150 | 1,27,628 | 57,126 |

### CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

| Name of Municipality | Opening Balance on the 1st July 1932 | Receipts during the Past year 1931-32 | Receipts during the Present year 1932-33 | Total in current year 1932-33 | Expenditure during the Past year 1931-32 | Expenditure during the Present year 1932-33 | Closing Balance on the 30th June 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Town Municipalites.* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chitaldrug ... | 15,788 | 42,530 | 46,000 | 61,788 | 48,388 | 38,388 | 23,400 |
| 2. Davangere ... | 46,165 | 1,40,617 | 1,40,748 | 1,86,913 | 1,29,479 | 1,58,217 | 28,696 |
| 3. Harihar ... | 3,177 | 20,972 | 13,274 | 16,451 | 24,461 | 14,861 | 1,590 |
| *Minor Municipalities.* | | | | | | | |
| 4. Challakere ... | 4,741 | 19,727 | 19,606 | 24,347 | 15,583 | 18,225 | 6,122 |
| 5. Hiriyur ... | 7,887 | 10,283 | 5,934 | 13,821 | 11,098 | 13,249 | 572 |
| 6. Hosdurga ... | 5,611 | 10,410 | 10,351 | 15,962 | 6,354 | 12,303 | 3,659 |
| 7. Holalkere ... | 1,294 | 4,261 | 4,539 | 5,833 | 3,130 | 3,787 | 2,046 |
| 8. Jagalur ... | 2,197 | 7,758 | 6,704 | 8,902 | 6,659 | 7,150 | 1,751 |
| 9. Molakalmuru .. | 589 | 6,693 | 3,578 | 4,117 | 6,814 | 3,793 | 324 |
| 10. Naikanhatti . | 626 | 2,117 | 2,819 | 3,445 | 4,135 | 2,352 | 1,093 |
| 11. Mayakonda ... | 603 | 991 | 1,158 | 1,761 | 1,409 | 1,022 | 739 |
| Total ... | 88,628 | 2,66,359 | 2,54,711 | 3,43,339 | 2,52,530 | 2,73,347 | 69,992 |
| Grand Total .. | 8,68,788 | 37,46,207 | 37,05,121 | 45,73,909 | 37,23,829 | 39,39,004 | 7,82,580 |

## APPENDIX XVII.

### Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1932-33.

| Month | July 1932 | August 1932 | September 1932 | October 1932 | November 1932 | December 1932 | January 1933 | February 1933 | March 1933 | April 1933 | May 1933 | June 1933 | Total for the year | Total for the past year | Average for the past five years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mysore State | 9·41 | 9·89 | 4·39 | 9·08 | 4·94 | 0·09 | 0·00 | 0·11 | 0·34 | 1·60 | 6·96 | 4·56 | 51·37 | 36·11 | 36·51 |

## APPENDIX XVIII.

### Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

| Articles | During June 1932 | | During June 1933 | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers | Chataks | Seers | Chataks | |
| 1. Wheat ... ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | |
| 2. Rice (best sort) ... ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | |
| 3. Rice (common sort) ... | 8 | 12 | 9 | 8 | |
| 4. Cholam ... ... | 14 | ... | 15 | 8 | |
| 5. Ragi ... ... | 20 | ... | 24 | ... | |

## APPENDIX XIX.

### Expenditure of Public Works during the year 1932-33.

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue— | | | | | | | |
| Major works... ... | 6,10,825 | ... | 6,10,825 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor works... ... | 38,504 | 80,793 | 1,19,297 | ... | 4,58,274 | 4,58,174 | ... |
| Restoration of Minor Tanks ... ... | 1,03,068 | ... | 1,03,068 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 2,44,633 | ... | ... | 59,605 | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 685 | ... | ... | 1,704 | ... |
| Suspense ... ... | ... | ... | 2,097 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 7,52,392 | 80,793 | 10,80,600 | ... | 4,58,274 | 5,19,583 | 16,00,183 |
| 24. Civil Works— | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... | 3,30,294 | 91,250 | 4,21,544 | 84,548 | 10,716 | 95,264 | ... |
| Other works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,258 | 65,258 | ... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 17,731 | 481 | 18,212 | 1,248 | 73,495 | 74,743 | ... |
| Water Supply ... | ... | 1,03,724 | 1,03,724 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loss on Stock ... | ... | .. | 462 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment .. | ... | ... | 1,27,386 | ... | .. | 9,496 | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 2,781 | ... | ... | 188 | ... |
| Suspense ... ... | .. | ... | —61,494 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 24. Civil Works ... | 3,48,025 | 1,95,455 | 6,12,615 | 85,796 | 1,49,464 | 2,44,894 | 8,57,509 |
| 24A. Communications— | | | | | | | |
| (1) Roads ... ... | 57,407 | 9,60,709 | 10,18,116 | 71,210 | 4,66,753 | 5,37,963 | ... |
| (2) Bridges ... ... | 1,75,658 | 5,939 | 1,81,597 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (3) Travellers' bungalows ... ... | 9,955 | 30,110 | 40,065 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (4) Hill Stations .. | ... | 9,401 | 9,401 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (4A) Motor License Fees collecting charges ... | ... | 16,360 | 16,360 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| (5) Establishment ... | .. | ... | 3,51,875 | ... | ... | 86,890 | ... |
| (6) Tools and Plant ... | ... | .. | 24,770 | ... | ... | 2,452 | ... |
| Total 24A ... | 2,43,020 | 10,22,519 | 16,42,184 | 71,210 | 4,66,753 | 6,27,305 | 22,69,489 |

## Appendix XIX—*contd.*

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Local Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 26. Education— | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... | 51,932 | 23,673 | 75,605 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 16,666 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 51,932 | 23,673 | 92,366 | ... | ... | ... | 92,366 |
| 27. Agriculture— ... | 623 | ... | 623 | ... | ... | ... | 623 |
| 30. Grants for Public Improvements. | 7,713 | ... | 7,713 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 713 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 7,713 | ... | 8,447 | ... | .. | ... | 8,447 |
| 31. Army—11. Military Works ... | 19,012 | 12,500 | 31,512 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 9,157 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 19,012 | 12,500 | 40,834 | ... | ... | ... | 40,834 |
| 38. K. R. S. Capital Account and Irrigation Works— | | | | | | | |
| Works outlay ... | 9,12,711 | ... | 9,12,711 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | .. | 1,39,091 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | —454 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suspense ... .. | ... | ... | —1,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 9,12,711 | ... | 10,50,148 | ... | ... | ... | 10,50,148 |
| XXV. K. R. S. Irrigation Works— | 4,643 | 97,099 | 1,01,742 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | .. | 1,46,254 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 4,643 | 97,099 | 2,47,996 | ... | .. | ... | 2,47,997 |

## Appendix XIX—*concld.*

| Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads | State Funds | | | Total Funds | | | Total works and repairs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original works | Repairs | Total | Original works | Repairs | Total | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 89. Industrial and other Works— | | | | | | | |
| Sri Chamarajendra Water Works ... | 12,59,217 | ... | 12,59,217 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 88,983 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | —17,194 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suspense ... | ... | ... | —10,504 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 12,59,217 | ... | 13,20,502 | ... | ... | ... | 13,20,502 |
| Contribution Works— | | | | | | | |
| Civil Works— | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... | 2,01,494 | 17,291 | 2,18,785 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Communications ... | 4,131 | 1,879 | 6,010 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... | 71,581 | 1,303 | 72,884 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,77,206 | 20,473 | 2,97,679 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Irrigation Works ... | 13,106 | 326 | 13,432 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Contribution Works .. | 2,90,312 | 20,799 | 3,11,111 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Establishment ... | ... | ... | 13,591 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tools and Plant ... | ... | ... | 220 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 2,90,812 | 20,799 | 3,24,922 | ... | ... | ... | 3,24,922 |
| Grand Total ... | 38,89,600 | 14,52,838 | 64,21,251 | 1,57,006 | 10,74,491 | 13,91,782 | 78,13,019 |

## APPENDIX XX.

### Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| District | Year | Bullocks | Cows | Buffaloes | | Young stock | Sheep | Goats | Horses and ponies | Mules and donkeys | Camels | Ploughs | Carts | * Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | Female | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangalore ... | 1929-30 | 163,511 | 294,532 | 6,379 | 55,788 | 181,015 | 261,391 | 321,250 | 2 705 | 9,167 | ... | 123,524 | 41 431 | |
| Kolar ... | | 194,430 | 172,162 | 10,380 | 58,165 | 126,067 | 525,001 | 280,650 | 1,516 | 8,504 | ... | 101,902 | 34,799 | |
| Tumkur ... | | 203,114 | 200,310 | 11,389 | 48,361 | 147,350 | 690,121 | 300,870 | 2,560 | 7,253 | ... | 118,721 | 32,378 | |
| Mysore .. | | 291,995 | 386,063 | 10,299 | 93,734 | 224,918 | 645,479 | 316,064 | 2,086 | 6,964 | 19 | 207,670 | 64,824 | |
| Hassan ... | | 195,016 | 208,188 | 7,980 | 54,094 | 140,971 | 276,223 | 112,815 | 1,701 | 1,978 | ... | 103,272 | 20,671 | |
| Shimoga .. | | 190,630 | 141,061 | 19,654 | 65,017 | 174,995 | 29,036 | 45,166 | 870 | 664 | ... | 79,748 | 35,381 | |
| Kadur ... | | 119,484 | 91,975 | 8,817 | 30,853 | 80,522 | 72,148 | 50,024 | 598 | 1,204 | ... | 52,854 | 13,929 | |
| Chitaldrug ... | | 178,717 | 1,00,640 | 12,826 | 76,293 | 110,138 | 321,735 | 165,287 | 1,970 | 4,227 | 5 | 78,985 | 28,776 | |
| Total ... | | 1,536,897 | 1,594,931 | 87,754 | 482,255 | 1,185,971 | 2,821,134 | 1,592,126 | 14.006 | 39,961 | 24 | 866,676 | 272,189 | |

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in 1930.

## APPENDIX XXI.

### Statement showing the Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1932-33.

| Name of State | Year | Country spirits (Arrack) | | Opium | | Ganja | | Toddy (Date and Bagani) | | Total | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | Number of shops | Revenue | |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Mysore State ... | 1931-32 | 539 | 22,63,299 | 88 | 99,590 | 248 | 3,79,603 | 2,400 | 31,98,497 | 3,275 | 59,40,989 | |
| | 1932-33 | 536 | 21,70 441 | 88 | 93,770 | 247 | 4,04,813 | 2,378 | 32,56,206 | 3,249 | 59,25,230 | |

# APPENDIX XXII.

## Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1932-33.

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the year 1931-32 | Collection during the current year 1932-33 | Remissions during the current year 1932-33 | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash balance at the commencement of the year ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,45,171 | 83,05,040 | ... | ... |
| *A. Land Revenue—* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Assessment on Lands ... .. ... | 15,48,666 | 1,10,23,674 | 1,25,72,340 | 1,16,50,185 | 1,13,57,940 | 1,37,350 | 10,77,050 |
| 2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and Whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta. | 1,28,516 | 5,60,552 | 6,89,068 | 5,64,511 | 5,51,891 | 6,135 | 1,31,042 |
| 3. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 4,19,637 | 12,47,733 | 16,67,370 | 10,20,909 | 11,10,316 | 38,443 | 5,18,211 |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | 3,68,530 | 3,68,530 | *2,72,160* | *3,68,530* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 20,96,819 | 1,24,63,429 | 1,45,60,248 | 1,29,63,445 | 1,26,51,617 | 1,81,928 | 17,26,303 |
| *A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Royalty on Gold ... ... ... | ... | 14,63,378 | 14,63,378 | 11,54,599 | 14,63,378 | ... | ... |
| 2. Other leases ... ... ... | ... | 23,153 | 23,153 | 26,347 | 23,153 | .. | ... |
| 3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ... ... | ... | 56,240 | 56,240 | 43,187 | 56,240 | .. | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *817* | *817* | *1,100* | *817* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 15,41,954 | 15,41,954 | 12,23,033 | 15,41,954 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***B. Forest—*** | | | | | | | |
| 1 Sandal oil ... ... ... ... | ... | 10,52,190 | 10,52,190 | 10,59,596 | 11,03,290 | ... | ... |
| 2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency. | 5,52,896 | 11,09,410 | 16,62,306 | 12,33,921 | 12,75,831 | 1,44,655 | 2,41,820 |
| 3. Creosoting plant ... ... .. | 20,227 | 1,04,752 | 1,24,979 | 33,106 | 288 | 5 | 1,24,686 |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... ... .. | 3,605 | 51,342 | 54,947 | 39,068 | 51,304 | 374 | 3,269 |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *4,404* | *4,404* | *894* | *4,404* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 5,76,728 | 23,13,290 | 28,90,018 | 23,64,817 | 24,26,309 | 1,45,034 | 3,69,775 |
| ***C. Excise Revenue—*** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Arrack ... ... ... ... | 31,948 | 20,95,922 | 21,27,871 | 20,88,004 | 19,92,148 | 385 | 1,85,838 |
| 2. Toddy ... ... ... ... | 1,06,974 | 32,36,921 | 33,43,897 | 29,11,535 | 29,28,999 | 5,591 | 4,09,307 |
| 3. Ganja and majum ... ... ... | 7,208 | 4,03,949 | 4,11,158 | 3,64,753 | 3,79,212 | 253 | 31,698 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 8 | 93,823 | 93,831 | 1,01,274 | 98,779 | ... | 52 |
| Other receipts ... ... ... ... | 8,371 | 1,34,551 | 1,42,922 | 1,25,461 | 1.46,673 | 1,375 | —5,126 |
| Deduct—Refunds, etc. ... | .. | *82,820* | *82,820* | *80,730* | *82,820* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,54,511 | 58,82,348 | 60,36,859 | 55,10,297 | 54,57,991 | 7,604 | 5,71,264 |
| ***D. Stamp Revenue—*** | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Stamps ... ... ... | ... | 7,06,843 | 7,06,843 | 6,72,658 | 7,06,843 | ... | ... |
| 2. Court-fee Stamps ... ... ... | ... | 13,35,703 | 13,35,703 | 12,99,921 | 13,35,703 | ... | ... |
| 3. Stamped paper for copies ... .. ... | ... | 66,277 | 66,277 | 63,955 | 66,277 | ... | ... |
| 4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents. | ... | 39,277 | 39,277 | 37,220 | 39,277 | ... | ... |
| 5. Fines and Penalties ... ... ... | ... | 21,735 | 21,735 | 20,031 | 21,735 | ... | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *1,87,836* | *1,87,836* | *1,39,644* | *1,87,836* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 19,81,999 | 19,81,999 | 19,54,141 | 19,81,999 | ... | .. |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the year 1931-32 | Collection during the current year 1932-33 | Remissions during the current year 1932-33 | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *E. Law and Justice*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property. | ... | 2,825 | 2,825 | 3,704 | 2,825 | ... | ... |
| 2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ... ... | ... | 6,533 | 6,533 | 7,171 | 6,533 | ... | ... |
| 3. Fees, fines, etc. ... ... ... ... | ... | 57,013 | 57,013 | 42,038 | 57,013 | ... | .. |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | ... | 3,517 | 3,517 | 2,691 | 3,517 | ... | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... | ... | *9,782* | *9,782* | *11,865* | *9,782* | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 60,106 | 60,106 | 43,739 | 60,106 | ... | ... |
| *F. Miscellaneous and other receipts*— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ... ... | 54,014 | 13,98,015 | 14,52,029 | 13,64,112 | 12,72,838 | ... | 1,79,191 |
| 2. Registration ... ... ... .. | ... | 3,01,860 | 3,01,860 | 2,89,970 | 3,01,860 | ... | ... |
| 3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments .. | ... | 16,364 | 16,364 | 15,632 | 16,364 | ... | ... |
| 4. Pensions and Allowances ... .. ... | ... | 69,057 | 69,057 | 79,389 | 69,057 | ... | ... |
| 5 Stationery and Printing ... ... ... | ... | 21,548 | 21,548 | 68,443 | 21,548 | ... | ... |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | ... | 5,83,577 | 5,83,577 | 2,48,452 | 5,83,577 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . Jails ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 464 | 464 | 1,756 | 464 | ... | ... |
| 8. Police ... ... ... .. ... | ... | 16,598 | 16,598 | 11,821 | 16,598 | ... | ... |
| 9. Medical ... ... ... ... | ... | 73,850 | 73,850 | 62,384 | 73,850 | ... | ... |
| 10. Public Health ... .. ... ... | ... | 40,023 | 40,023 | 47,177 | 40,023 | ... | ... |
| 11. Education .. .. ... ... | ... | 2,31,504 | 2,31,504 | 2,20,739 | 2,31,504 | ... | ... |
| 12. Army ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 37,451 | 37,451 | 60,849 | 37,451 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 54,014 | 27.90,311 | 28,44,325 | 24,70,674 | 26,65,134 | ... | 1,79,191 |
| *G. Miscellaneous*— | | | | | | | |
| Extraordinary receipts ... ... ... | | | | | | | |
| 1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract ... | ... | 2,69,557 | 2,69,557 | 3,32,848 | 2,69,557 | ... | ... |
| 2. Interest— | | | | | | | |
| i. Interest on Loans ... ... ... | ... | 2,78,248 | 2,78,248 | 1,68,707 | 2,78,248 | ... | ... |
| ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ... ... | ... | 55,811 | 55,311 | 61,357 | 55,311 | ... | ... |
| iii. Interest on Investments ... ... ... | ... | 9,12,242 | 9,12,242 | 12,49,501 | 9,12,242 | ... | ... |
| iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. Capital ... ... | ... | 18,984 | 18,984 | 30,070 | 18,984 | ... | ... |
| Deduct—Refunds ... ... ... | ... | *3,926* | *3,926* | *1,709* | *3,926* | ... | .. |
| 3. Civil Works ... ... ... ... | ... | 1,12,262 | 1, 12,262 | 1,23,606 | 1,12,262 | ... | .. |
| 4. Communications ... ... ... ... | ... | 5,97,666 | 5,97,666 | 4,24,700 | 5,97,666 | ... | ... |
| 5. Agriculture ... ... ... ... | ... | 44,346 | 44,346 | 74,569 | 44,346 | ... | ... |
| 6. Industries and Commerce ... ... ... | ... | 23,914 | 23,914 | 25,783 | 23,914 | ... | ... |
| Total .. | ... | 23,08,604 | 23,08,604 | 24,89,432 | 23,08,604 | ... | .. |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

| Nature of demand | Demand | | | Collection during the year 1931-32 | Collection during the current year 1932-33 | Remission during the current year 1932-33 | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrears | Current | Total | | | | |
| *General Commercial Services—* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Railways Revenue Account ... ... | ... | 14,76,102 | 14,76,102 | 15,71,808 | 14,76,102 | ... | ... |
| 2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works) ... ... ... ... | ... | 33,15,193 | 33,15,193 | 31,47,189 | 33,15,193 | .. | ... |
| 3. Iron Works profits ... ... ... | ... | –2,16,406 | –2,16,406 | –1,80,533 | –2,16,406 | ... | ... |
| 4. K. G. F. Water Works ... ... ... | ... | 93,808 | 93,808 | 82,595 | 93,808 | ... | ... |
| 5. Industrial Works (Net profits) ... ... | ... | 65,112 | 65,112 | 1,06,545 | 65,112 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 47,33,809 | 47,33,809 | 47,27,604 | 47,33,809 | ... | ... |
| Total Service Head Receipts ... | ... | 3,38,27,523 | 3,38,27,523 | 3,37,47,182 | 3,38,27,523 | ... | ... |
| Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund ... ... | ... | 5,04,816 | 5,04,816 | 5,09,885 | 5,04,816 | ... | .. |
| Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways ... ... ... | ... | 1,314 | 1,314 | 17,634 | 1,314 | ... | ... |
| Commutation of Pensions ... ... ... | ... | 51,473 | 51,473 | 51,473 | 51,478 | ... | ... |

| *H. Debt Heads*—(Net)— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Investment account ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 95,43,166 | ... | ... | .. |
| 2. Debt ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 Unfunded Debt:— | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ... ... | ... | 17,93,251 | 17,93,251 | 15,79,953 | 17,93,251 | ... | ... |
| (*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ... ... | ... | 82,38,619 | 82,38,619 | 22,14,356 | 82,38,619 | ... | ... |
| (*c*) Endowment and other account ... ... | ... | 1,16,078 | 1,16,078 | ... | 1,16,078 | ... | ... |
| 4. Reserve Funds ... ... ... | ... | 28,80,299 | 28,80,299 | 29,30,534 | 28,80,299 | ... | ... |
| 5. Local and other funds ... ... ... | ... | 4,11,183 | 4,11,183 | 6,63,922 | 4,11,183 | ... | .. |
| 6. Deposits ... ... ... | ... | 3,49,247 | 3,49,247 | 2,74,962 | 3,49,247 | ... | ... |
| 7. Advances ... ... ... | ... | 5,76,046 | 5,76,046 | 5,76,046 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Suspense accounts ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Departmental balance ... ... ... | ... | 27,552 | 27,552 | 27,552 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Loans ... ... ... | ... | 93,071 | 93,071 | ... | 93,071 | ... | ... |
| 11. Remittances ... ... ... | ... | 1,30,148 | 1,30,148 | ... | 1.30,148 | ... | ... |
| . Miscellaneous ... ... ... | ... | 1,124 | 1,124 | 21,600 | 1,124 | ... | ... |
| Total Debt Heads ... | ... | 1,45,70,623 | 1,45,70,623 | 1,84,11,083 | 1,45,70,623 | ... | ... |
| Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads... | ... | 4,83,98,146 | 4,83,98,146 | 5,21,58,265 | 4,83,98,146 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total including Opening Balance ... | ... | 5,67,03,186 | 5,67,03,186 | 6,28,03,436 | 5,67,03,186 | ... | ... |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

| Nature of expenditure | Budget estimates | | Actual expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previous year 1931-32 | Current year 1932-33 | Actual expenditure 1931-32 | Expenditure during the current year 1932-33 |
| *A. Tribute*— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Subsidy to the British Government ... | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 | 24,50,000 |
| *B. Revenue Collection Charges*— | | | | |
| 1. Land Revenue ... ... | 29,00,000 | 27,54,000 | 27,55,804 | 27,09,909 |
| 2. Forest ... .. | 13,66,000 | 12,15,000 | 11,69,404 | 12,11,857 |
| 3. Excise ... ... ... | 4,32,000 | 4,04,000 | 3,86,316 | 3,88,300 |
| 4. Income-tax ... ... ... | 79,000 | 68,000 | 69,365 | 65,031 |
| 5. Stamps ... ... ... | 80,000 | 60,000 | 54,820 | 56,460 |
| 6. Registration ... ... ... | 1,82,000 | 1,69,000 | 1,73,583 | 1,69,687 |
| Total ... | 50,39,000 | 46,70,000 | 46,09,292 | 46,00,744 |
| *C. Administration*— | | | | |
| 1. Civil List ... ... ... | 23,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 21,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| 2. General Administration ... ... | 14,12,000 | 13,04,000 | 14,58,360 | 13,50,321 |
| 3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ... | 2,06,000 | 1,03,000 | 1,57,606 | 9,639 |
| 4. Stationery and Printing Departments... | 2,88,000 | 2,13,000 | 2,64,138 | 1,93,056 |
| 5. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 78,000 | 81,000 | 89,447 | 1,26,665 |
| 6. Courts of Law ... ... ... | 10,94,000 | 10,38,000 | 10,63,425 | 10,31,820 |
| 7. Jails ... ... ... | 1,32,000 | 1,19,000 | 1,02,660 | 1,06,672 |
| 8. Police ... ... ... | 18,19,000 | 18,29,000 | 17,71,169 | 18,13,057 |
| 9. Army ... ... ... | 16,47,000 | 14,11,000 | 15,15,445 | 13 95,344 |
| Total ... | 89,76,000 | 83,93,000 | 85,22,250 | 83,08,574 |
| *D.* Public Instruction ... ... ... | 50,94,000 | 48,80,000 | 47,81,767 | 47,63,187 |
| *E.* Medical charges ... ... ... | 12,18,000 | 11,81,000 | 11,80,129 | 12,01,714 |
| *F.* Religious charges ... ... ... | 3,54,000 | 3,51,000 | 3,51,613 | 3,51,205 |
| *G. Commercial Services*— | | | | |
| 1. Railways and Tramways ... | 12,00,000 | 10,75,000 | 11,89,136 | 6,38,344 |
| 2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ... ... | 34,15,000 | 21,00,000 | 23,25,824 | 20,80,592 |
| 3. Industrial Works ... ... | 28,47,000 | 5,99,000 | 23,37,194 | 14,41,033 |
| 4. Iron Works ... ... | 11,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,98,334 | 72,393 |
| 5. Commuted value of pensions ... | 1,00,000 | ... | 31,846 | ... |
| Total ... | 86,62,000 | 38,74,000 | 65,82,334 | 42,27,362 |

## Appendix XXII—*contd.*

### EXPENDITURE

| Nature of expenditure | Budget estimates | | Actual expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previous year 1931-32 | Current year 1932-33 | Actual expenditure 1931-32 | Expenditure during current year 1932-33 |
| *H. Public Works*— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| i. Irrigation Works ... ... | 12,70,000 | 12,50,000 | 10,55,892 | 10,80,600 |
| ii Civil Works ... ... ... | 7,30,000 | 6,00,000 | 5,37,803 | 7,39,673 |
| iii. Communications ... ... | 10,00,000 | 11,50,000 | 10,46,132 | 16,42,183 |
| Total ... | 30,00,000 | 30,00,000 | 26,39,827 | 34,62,456 |
| *I. Pensions* ... ... .. | 20,26,000 | 2,19,000 | 20,69,074 | 22,58,711 |
| *J Miscellaneous*— | | | | |
| 1. Supervision of Mines ... ... | 2,11,000 | 2,12,000 | 1,97,142 | 2,06,345 |
| 2. Sinking Fund ... ... | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 | 18,78,000 |
| 3. Interest on debt and other obligations. | 52,60,000 | 51,06,000 | 52,36,647 | 51,43,693 |
| 4. Sanitation and Vaccination ... | 2,25,000 | 2,07,000 | 2,20,449 | 2,30,235 |
| 5. Economic Development ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 6 Agriculture ... ... ... | 11,88,000 | 10,51,000 | 10,82,417 | 9,61,193 |
| 7. Industries and Commerce ... | 1,93,000 | 1,84,000 | 1,82,800 | 1,53,811 |
| 8. Co-operative Societies ... ... | 1,58,000 | 1,31,000 | 1,39,760 | 1,32,373 |
| 9. Grants for Public Improvements ... | 4,06,000 | 3,71,000 | 3,74,202 | 3,88,718 |
| 10. Famine Relief ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Famine Insurance ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. | 1,000 | 3,000 | 4,851 | 1,471 |
| 13 ,, Electrical ,, ... | 5,000 | ... | 13,685 | 4,831 |
| 14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Extraordinary expenditure ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds ... ... ... | .. | ... | 3,30,143 | 8,31,590 |
| Total ... | 95,27,000 | 91,43,000 | 89,99,810 | 82,19,080 |
| Total of Service and Capital Heads ... | 4,63,46,000 | 4,01,34,000 | 4,21,86,096 | 3,98,43,033 |

## Appendix XXII - *concld.*

EXPENDITURE

| Nature of expenditure | Budget estimates | | Actual expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previous year 1931-32 | Current year 1932-33 | Actual expenditure 1931-32 | Expenditure during current year 1932-33 |
| *K. Debt Heads*—(Net)— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Investment account ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,70,265 |
| 2. Debt ... ... ... | ... | ... | 94,26,111 | 1,15,550 |
| 3. Unfunded Debt :— | | | | |
| (a) Insurance and provident funds ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Savings Bank Deposits ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes. | ... | ... | 98,590 | ... |
| 4. Reserve Funds ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Local and other funds ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 6. Deposits ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Advances ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 94,828 |
| . Suspense account ... ... | ... | ... | 23,443 | 2,40,064 |
| 9. Departmental balance ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,873 |
| 10. Loans ... ... ... | ... | ... | 26,73,852 | ... |
| 11. Remittances ... ... ... | ... | ... | 90,304 | ... |
| 12. Miscellaneous ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Debt Heads ... | ... | ... | 1,23,12,300 | 50,36,080 |
| Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads. | ... | ... | 5,44,98,396 | 4,48,79,113 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... | ... | ... | 83,05,040 | 1,18,24,073 |
| Grand Total including Closing Balance ... | ... | ... | 6,28,03,436 | 5,67.03,186 |

## APPENDIX XXIII.

### Statement of Medical Relief in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1932.

| Names of medical institutions | Number of patients treated | | Results of in-patients | | | | | | Expenditure | Daily average | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Out-patients | Number of In-patients | Number cured | Number relieved | Number Discharged otherwise | Died | Absented | Remaining | | In-patients | Out-patients | Total | |
| | | | * | * | * | | | | Rs. | * | * | | |
| 278 Hospital and Dispensaries... | 3,807,847 | 43,585 | 26,561 | 5,360 | 2,362 | 2,362 | ... | ... | 13,99,153 | 13,37·47 | 18,155·73 | 19,493·20 | |

* Figures under these columns are exclusive of those under class V and VI private, non-aided and railway dispensaries in the State. Information for these institutions under the heads has not been furnished.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

### Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1932.

| Name | *Estimated population on 1st July 1932 | Births | | Increase | Decrease | Deaths | | Increase | Decrease | Ratio per 1,000 of population | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Births | | Deaths | | |
| | | Past year (1931) | Present year (1932) | | | Past year (1931) | Present year (1932) | | | Past year (1931) | Present year (1932) | Past year (1931) | Present year (1932) | |
| Mysore State ... ... | 64,99,218 | 1,19,762 | 1,15,627 | ... | 4,135 | 94,265 | 88,175 | ... | 6,090 | 18·64 | 17·79 | 14·67 | 13·57 | |

* Excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

APPEN

**Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions**

| Number of Institutions: Past year 1931-32 | Number of Institutions: Present year 1932-33 | Institutions | Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1931-32 | Number on the rolls on 31st March: 1932-33 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |
| 6 | 6 | Colleges, for men ... ... | 2,379 | 2,279 |
| 2 | 2 | Colleges, for women ... ... | 81 | 72 |
| 4 | 4 | Colleges, Oriental, for men ... ... | 522 | 567 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Teaching ... ... | 26 | 58 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Engineering ... ... | 148 | 181 |
| 1 | 1 | College, Medical ... ... | 88 | 91 |
| 15 | 15 | Total ... | 3,244 | 3,248 |
| | | *Secondary Schools.* | | |
| 29 | 30 | High Schools, English, for boys ... ... | 6,596 | 6,796 |
| 3 | 3 | High Schools, Vernacular, for boys ... | 227 | 207 |
| 290 | 292 | Middle Schools, for boys (English) ... | 29,899 | 31,276 |
| 5 | 6 | High Schools, English, for girls ... ... | 383 | 444 |
| 1 | 1 | High Schools, Vernacular, for girls ... | 24 | 30 |
| 30 | 34 | Middle Schools, English, for girls ... | 2,158 | 2,455 |
| 358 | 366 | Total ... | 39,287 | 41,208 |
| | | *Primary Schools.* | | |
| 5,676 | 5,706 | Primary Schools for boys ... ... | 2,10,944 | 2,14,897 |
| 523 | 537 | Primary Schools for girls ... ... | 31,297 | 32,294 |
| 6,199 | 6,243 | Total ... | 2,42,241 | 2,47,191 |
| | | *Special Schools.* | | |
| 10 | 10 | Training Schools for Masters ... ... | 657 | 585 |
| 3 | 3 | Training Schools for Mistresses ... ... | 72 | 86 |
| 18 | 16 | Industrial Schools for men ... ... | 1,546 | 1,200 |
| 2 | 2 | Industrial Schools for women ... ... | 386 | 386 |
| 6 | 6 | Commercial Schools ... ... ... | 854 | 580 |
| 79 | 77 | Sanskrit Schools ... ... ... | 1,734 | 1,895 |
| 2 | 2 | Schools for the Defectives ... ... | 108 | 101 |
| 1 | 1 | Engineering School ... ... | 330 | 387 |
| 4 | 4 | Agricultural Schools ... ... ... | 126 | 136 |
| 1 | 1 | Medical Schools ... ... ... | 161 | 196 |
| | | Practical Instruction classes included under Middle Schools. | ... | ... |
| 126 | 122 | Total ... | 5,974 | 5,452 |
| 6,698 | 6,746 | Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure. | 2,90,746 | 2,97,099 |
| | | B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | |
| 1,216 | 991 | Advanced and Elementary ... ... | 19,042 | 14,272 |
| ... | ... | Total ... | 19,042 | 14,272 |
| ... | ... | Total Indirect Expenditure .. | ... | ... |
| 7,914 | 7,737 | Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Instruction. | 3,09,788 | 3,11,871 |

DIX XXV.

**maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1932-33.**

| Average daily attendance | | Expendit | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 1932-33 | State Funds | Local Funds | Municipal Funds | Fees | All other sources | Total |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2,203 | 2,090 | 5,33,278 | ... | ... | 2,38,696 | 32,788 | 8,04,762 |
| 73 | 70 | | | | | | |
| 382 | 415 | 45,899 | 4,964 | ... | ... | 2,134 | 52,997 |
| 24 | 53 | | | | | | |
| 138 | 168 | ... | Included | under Coll | eges. | ... | ... |
| 73 | 90 | | | | | | |
| 2,893 | 2,891 | 5,79,177 | 4,964 | ... | 2,38,696 | 34,922 | 8,57,759 |
| 5,976 | 6,172 | 3,64,437 | 8,536 | 2,464 | 1,41,754 | 42,616 | 5,59,807 |
| 227 | 199 | 49,557 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,557 |
| 23,927 | 25,569 | 6,88,968 | 670 | ... | 15,516 | 24,449 | 7,29,603 |
| 335 | 396 | 46,747 | ... | ... | 2,958 | 6,618 | 56,323 |
| 21 | 27 | | | | | | |
| 1,889 | 2,171 | 84,862 | ... | ... | 4,339 | 22,237 | 1,11,438 |
| 32,375 | 34,534 | 12,34,571 | 9,206 | 2,464 | 1,64,567 | 95,920 | 15,06,728 |
| 1,60,228 | 1,55,284 | 14,00,405 | 3,63,420 | 73,676 | 1,187 | 24,352 | 18,63,040 |
| 22,495 | 23,406 | 2,68,742 | 93,591 | 2,105 | 87 | 14,200 | 3,78,725 |
| 1,82,723 | 1,78,690 | 16,69,147 | 4,57,011 | 75,781 | 1,274 | 38,552 | 22,41,765 |
| 629 | 586 | 1,43,156 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,43,156 |
| 69 | 81 | 41,338 | ... | ... | 186 | 3,706 | 45,230 |
| 1,299 | 989 | 1,04,980 | ... | ... | ... | 1,993 | 1,06,973 |
| 279 | 279 | | | | | | |
| 662 | 495 | 6,953 | ... | ... | 13,364 | 2,990 | 23,307 |
| 1,359 | 1,389 | 13,222 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,222 |
| 81 | 79 | 5,920 | ... | ... | 117 | ... | 6,037 |
| 207 | 188 | 33,994 | ... | ... | 11,706 | ... | 45,700 |
| 111 | 135 | 23,727 | 3,659 | ... | ... | 1,977 | 29,368 |
| 147 | 184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 4,843 | 4,405 | 3,73,290 | 3,659 | ... | 25,373 | 10,666 | 4,12,988 |
| 2,22,834 | 2,20,520 | 38,56,185 | 4,74,840 | 78,245 | 4,29,910 | 1,80,060 | 50,12,240 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 13,32,117 | 16,640 | 300 | 2,90,124 | 59,530 | 16,98,711 |
| ,22,834 | 2,20,520 | 51,88,302 | 4,91,480 | 78,545 | 7,20,084 | 2,39,590 | 67,17,951 |

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